The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1776 | MASSILLON, OHIO, MAY 30, 1895 | XXXIV—NO. 8

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

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RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

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Physician & Surgeon.

Office Hours

Office 76 E. Main St.	8 to 10 a. m.
Residence 56 E. Tremont St.	1 to 4 p. m.
Massillon, O.	6 to 8 p. m.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister druggists.

B. & B

Write

Our Mail Order Department for samples of Fashion's greatest fad in

Dress Goods.

Black Mohair Sicilian,

and see the greatest worth for the money ever woven into a stylish dress fabric.

Fine Mohair Cashmere Brilliantine,

Lustrous as silk. 46 inches wide, **50c** a yard. Good quality

Black Mohair Cicilian.

28 inches wide, **25c** a yard.

From that up to finest quality 54 in. wide at **$2.50** yd, there are dozens of intermediate grades and prices. All well-bought and to be sold on the low-profit basis that brings us success.

The favorite mohair weave is not limited to black alone. Here are choice Wood Brown Shades, Brown Mix and new Blue Grey. 'Tis a question if these elegant wide goods will not usurp the silk trade—54 in., **$1.00.**

Newest Novelties in Elegant Mohairs.

Medium and light mixtures, figures and neat damas effects—

$1.00, $1.20 and $1.25.

Exquisite shade

Creme Mohair Brilliantines,

50c to $1.50 per yard.

Superior quality of fine

Colored Albatros.

Beautiful shades, light blue, pink, rose shrimp, nile, red, lavender, old rose, maize and creme—beautiful goods and wondrous value—38 inches wide.

35c a yard.

Misses & Children's Garments.

Ready-Made Suits, Dresses, Jackets, Boys' Suits, Separate Pants, etc.

Making such business as we've never known before. Have you been here? If the saving of cash and first-class qualities and styles is an object 'twill pay you to come or send.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

CHAS. D. WISE,

Surveyor, Civil and Mining Engineer and Draughtsman.

Abstractor of Titles and Notary Public.

Office Room, - 17 E. Main Street, MASSILLON, O.

GEN. BUSHNELL NAMED

Ohio Republicans Nominate Him For Governor.

VICTORY FOR EX-GOV. FORAKER.

He Worked Hard For the Springfield Man. Opposed by McKinley and Sherman. McKinley Endorsed For President and Foraker For Senator.

ZANESVILLE, O., May 29.—The nomination for governor by the Republican state convention of General Asa S. Bushnell is generally regarded as a victory for the Foraker men over the McKinley men, although the result was not as decisive as the former expected. The Foraker men were able to concentrate on Bushnell, and their opponents remained divided. Ex-Governor Foraker worked for Bushnell, while Sherman, Foster and other leaders opposed the favorite. Hoyt and Nash made brilliant speeches and were on the ground hustling, while General Bushnell remained at his home in Springfield.

The convention was called to order here by Colonel Joseph C. Bonner, chairman of the state committee. A half hour previous the hall was packed to its full capacity of 5,000 and a larger number were unable to gain admittance. Senator Sherman was given a stirring ovation when he was escorted into the hall by Congressman Van Voorhis and Judge Granger. Ex-Secretary Foster, members of congress, several candidates and others were cheered as they entered, so that Chairman Bonner had to rap hard for order previous to the prayer of Rev. Samuel G. Addison of Toledo. Among the working delegates were Herman G. Dennison, son of the war governor, and Harry Garfield, son of the martyred president. On the platform were Judges West, Lawrence, Baldwin and a large number of leading Republicans.

A Marked Demonstration.

When Judge West, who was the Republican candidate for governor in 1877, was being escorted to the platform Senator Sherman came down to greet him, and the scene occasioned a marked demonstration. While Chairman Bonner, who is a member of McKinley's staff, was eloquently congratulating the Republicans on the result of the last Ohio election and forecasting another triumph for next November in a well-set introductory speech, ex-Governor Foraker entered the hall, and a very boisterous demonstration followed his appearance. After Chairman Bonner had made repeated efforts to secure order and proceed with his introductory remarks, ex-Governor Foraker came to the front of the platform and said:

"Gentlemen of the convention—I hope you will not any longer disturb the deliberations of the convention. There will be time for us all to be heard before we leave Zanesville. [More shouting than previously.] It is a good town to stay over night in, and we will stay just as long as our business may require. At the proper time, when that will be in order, I will be very glad indeed to exchange greetings with you, but I beg for the present that you let the chairman of the central committee proceed with his speech, in orded to expediate the business of the convention." [Great applause.]

Even after this appeal it was with great difficulty that Colonel Bonner cut short his remarks and introduced to the demonstrative assemblage Senator John Sherman as the temporary chairman. Senator Sherman met the demonstrations at first with the remark that he hoped to see the Republicans of Ohio keep up such a pitch of enthusiasm till the next November election. His speech commanded the closest attention.

Senator Sherman's Speech.

Senator Sherman in his speech said that either of the candidates for the nominations were worthy of the highest honors the convention could confer. But the convention had a still higher duty, that of announcing the principles and policy of the Republican party in the state of Ohio and the United States.

After making a strong argument in favor of a return to the McKinley protective tariff, he took up the financial question as follows:

"We are in favor of a sound national currency always redeemable in coin. All forms of money should be of equal purchasing power. For 14 years after the resumption of specie payments, while the Republican party was in power, we had such a currency. We had gold, silver and paper money, all bearing the stamp and sanction of the United States, of unquestioned credit and of equal value, passing current not only within the United States but in all parts of the commercial world.

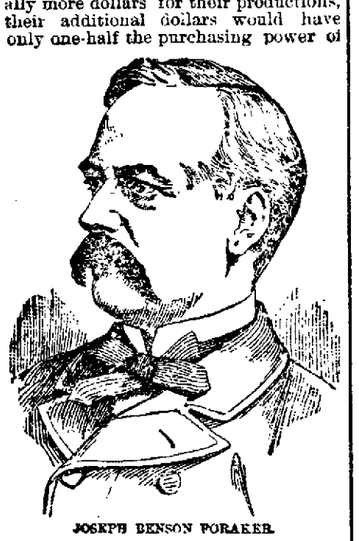
"Both gold and silver are indispensable for use in the varied wants of mankind. Oold is now, and has been for ages, the chief measure of value in international commerce and the larger transactions of domestic exchanges. Silver, from its bulk and weight, is not available for large payments either at home or abroad, but it is indispensable in the minor wants of mankind. Gold, from its greatly superior value, cannot be utilized for such purpose. Therefore it is that both metals have been coined into money at a fixed ratio.

Disturbed by Too Much Silver.

"The enormous increase in the production of silver in the United States, Mexico and Australia has disturbed this ratio and has lowered the market value of silver precisely as a like increase of production has lowered the price of other commodities. It is a universal law that price or value is measured by quantity. Under these conditions the rational and proper course would be a change in ratio, but this can only be effective as to these two metals by a concert of action among commercial nations. Until this can be accomplished the only logical way is for each nation to coin both metals and maintain the coinage of the cheaper metal at par by the limitation of amount, and redemption when in excess of the demand for it. Such is now the policy of the United States and every great commercial nation, including every country in Europe. Other nations adopt the silver standard alone, not from choice but from poverty.

"I believe that the policy of the United States, adopted in 1853, of coining fractional silver coins in limited quantities from silver bullion purchased at a market price and making them legal tenders for small sums, is the only way to preserve the new parity of gold and silver coins at a fixed ratio. This is properly called bimetallic money. I hope and believe that the common interests of commercial nations will lead them, through an international commission, to either adopt a new ratio based on the market value of the metals or to coin them and maintain them as we do at the present ratio.

"The policy now urged by silver producers and by men who wish to pay their debts in cheaper money than they promised to pay, is the free coinage of silver. This means the single standard of silver, and the demonetization of gold. This is the only monometallic system. It is the degradation of our dollar to 50 cents. If applied to our national bonds, it is the repudiation of one-half the national debt. It is the repudiation of one-half of all debts. It confers no favors on products of any kind, whether of the farm, the workshop or the mine, for if they get nominally more dollars for their productions, their additional dollars would have only one-half the purchasing power of



JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER.

the gold dollars. The great hardship of this policy would fall upon the workingmen, skilled or unskilled, whose daily wage, measured by the present standard, is higher than in any other country of the world. Their wages will purchase more of the necessaries of life than the wages paid for similar labor anywhere outside of the United States. It is false pretense that the cheapening of money will be beneficial to them.

"The Republican party in its national platform of 1892, demanded good money of equal purchasing power, whether coined of silver, of gold, or composed of United States notes and national bank notes based upon the credit of the United States, maintained at par with coin. This is the bimetallic policy. There we stand today. I hope and trust there we will stand forever. We will seek the co-operation of all nations and of all parties in maintaining the parity of gold and silver coin. If they will not co-operate with us in this policy the Republican party can and, I hope, will do it alone. Good money and plenty of it is as important to our people as equality of rights and privileges.

His Closing Remarks.

"Let us then, with a firm reliance upon the principles, policy and wisdom of the great party to which we belong, nominate our candidate and declare our platform, and then make an appeal to the intelligence of the people of Ohio. In all of the great issues made in the last 40 years the Republican party has had the courage to propose and to do what is right. Let us now follow in the same pathway, and we will not only elect a Republican governor and state officers, but also another Republican senator, and, I hope, a president of the United States from Ohio."

At the conclusion of the senator's speech the 21 congressional districts were called for members of the committees and other positions, when it was found that there were bitter contests for seats, especially in the Toledo and Springfield districts. The following committee on resolutions was appointed and afterward organized with ex-Secretary Charles Foster as chairman:

T. W. Graydon, J. H. Bromwell, R. M. Nevin, D. L. Gaskill, R. B. Keller, George W. Hulick, George C. Rawlins, J. L. Conover, J. K. Richards, Charles H. Grosvener, Henry C. Taylor, W. S. Kerr, H. C. Van Vorhis, Lorenzo Danford, A. S. McClure, R. W. Taylor, S. A. Northway, J. B. Burrows and H. G. Wilder, with C. P. Griffin's place contested by J. M. Ashley.

Sherman Permanent Chairman.

The temporary organization was made permanent. The contested delegations from the Toledo and Springfield districts were not unseated. With a corresponding number of speeches the following names were presented to the convention for the nomination for governor:

J. W. Barger, J. Warren Keifer, J. H. Hoyt, George K. Nash, Robert Nevin, A. L. Harris and E. W. Poe. General Bushnell's name was not presented by any speaker. There were 827 delegates in the convention, 414 being necessary to a choice.

On the sixth ballot General Asa S. Bushnell was nominated, receiving 509 votes; Nash, 201; Hoyt, 111. Necessary for choice, 414.

President Woodmansee, Secretary Miller and other officers of the Republican League of Ohio, together with ex-Governor Foraker, who was sitting in the stage at the time, telegraphed their congratulations to General Bushnell at his home in Springfield. The Clark county delegation, from Bushnell's home, stood out for General Keifer till the last ballot, when it gave each half of its vote. The result of the nomination was received as a great victory for Forager, amid very loud demonstration.

The Resolutions Adopted.

Following are the resolutions adopted: "The Republicans of Ohio, in state convention assembled, congratulate the people of the country upon the signal victory in the state and congressional elections last fall, assuring glorious national victory in 1896, and declare as follows:

"1. We reaffirm our adherence to the principles of the Republican party as defined by the national convention in 1892, chief among which are:

"A protective tariff, which restores American wages and American products, shall prove to the highest interests guard of American institutions, the true source of public authority.

The Financial Plank.

"Honest money, consisting of gold, silver and paper, every dollar as good as any other dollar, and all backed by the national faith and honor. We favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

"2. We denounce the present Democratic administration, whose vicious and vacillating course has brought us distress at home and humiliation abroad.

"It has inaugurated a policy looking toward ultimate free trade, which has deranged business, crippled our industries, distressed our homes, and dealt labor a serious blow. With deplorable incompetency it has failed to raise revenue enough to run the government, and has had to borrow, in less than two years, $162,000,000, mainly to pay ordinary running expenses, selling in secret to favor foreign syndicates the bonds of the government at prices far below their actual value.

Hawaiian Policy Condemned.

"It has lowered the flag in Hawaii in an un-American attempt to overthrow a republic and restore a monarchy, and, with unpatriotic indifference, has suffered British troops to land in Nicaragua, in contemptuous disregard of the Monroe doctrine; by these and similar acts, our country, second in power and dignity to none, has suffered a loss of respect throughout the world.

"We denounce the free wool provision of the present tariff act as an unjust discrimination against an important industry, and demand such protection for sheep husbandry as will secure fair prices for American wool.

"We denounce the present administration of the pension bureau for its betrayal of the interests of the union soldiers, and we pledge anew to the veterans of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

"We endorse the able, honest and business-like administration of Governor William McKinley; we are unqualifiedly in favor of bi-ennial sessions and endorse the action of the last general assembly in returning to the policy of the founders of our state constitution in that regard; we commend the last general assembly for the care and economy of its appropriations, taxing privileges and franchises enjoyed at the hands of the state, and thus relieving to that extent the burdens of taxation now resting upon the people.

Nicaragua Canal Favored.

"Believing the proposed Nicaragua canal is needed for commercial extension and national defense, and that it ought to be constructed and operated by the government of the United Statss or under its protection, we commend this project to our representatives in congress.

"The election of a Republican legislature in this state next November will enable Ohio to send to the United States senate a Republican colleague to that grand old statesman, John Sherman, who has so long and so ably sustained the honor of Ohio as her representative in that august body. For this honorable place, in the upper house of congress, the Republicans of this state have but one candidate, and we, their representatives here assembled, give voice to that unanimous selection in naming and recommending as their choice for that position, that grand soldier, peerless orator and patriotic statesman, Joseph B. Foraker.

McKinley For President.

"The people of Ohio are proud of the character and career of their distinguished friend and citizen, William McKinley. A pure, patriotic and unselfish life of public service has endeared him to the Republicans of the nation and justly won him a place among the few chosen by popular acclaim for high station and great leadership. Believing him to possess, in eminent degree, those rare qualities of broad wise and patriotic statesmanship which not only fit him for victorious leadership in a great campaign, but for a successful administration after election, we present William McKinley to the Republicans of the nation as a candidate for the nomination for president in 1896, and we pledge him the absolute and unswerving support of Ohio at the next national convention.

"We have heard with great sorrow of the sudden and untimely death of Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, late the secretary of state, and we extend to his bereaved family our sympathy and condolence."

PITH OF THE NEWS

Edward A. Griffin, cashier of the Park Bank of Albany, confessed a defalcation of $18,000

The body of Jose Marti, the Cuban leader, was placed on view in Santiago de Cuba

The New York chamber of commerce began a crusade for sound money to combat silver monometallism.

Captain James Hilton was shot during a pitched battle at Port Norris, N. J., between riparian owners and men who claim that the grounds are free.

May Albertson, aged 8 years, at Haddonfield, N. J., was badly burned by an explosion of benzine

Oscar Wilde is likely to spend his first month as a convict on a tread-wheel.

The British warship Terrible, sister ship of the Powerful, was launched at Glasgow

GRESHAM'S FUNERAL.

Services Held at the White House This Morning.

BODY EN ROUTE FOR CHICAGO.

The Funeral Party Left Washington Shortly After Noon—The President and Cabinet Officers on the Train—A Military Escort to the Depot.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—There is considerable speculation among politicians and others of the administration as to the successor to Secretary Gresham. Prominent among the names mentioned in this connection are those of Attorney General Olney, Mr. Uhl, the present assistant secretary of state, Senator Gray of Delaware, Ambassadors Bayard and Eustis, ex-Secretary Whitney and ex-Postmaster General Dickinson. All the proceedings are, however, speculative, as the subject has not been mentioned much less discussed by the president or anyone in his confidence. The president has 30 days under the law in which to make his selection, and those who know him best believe that no appointment will be made without great deliberation. All things considered, it is thought that a choice will not be definitely determined upon for some time yet.

The funeral ceremonies in Washington today were of a semi-official character, as they were held in the East room of the White House, with the president and his cabinet, justices of the supreme court, ambassadors and ministers, representatives of the departments, and the army and navy, and others present, and all official business was suspended for the day.

The remains were taken from the Arlington Hotel to the executive mansion this morning and placed in the East room where funeral services were held at 10 o'clock. They were conducted by Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal church. Seats were reserved for the members of the diplomatic corps, the members of the United States supreme court, such senators and members of congress as were in the city and the chiefs of the war and navy departments.

Major General Ruger commanded all of the military forces stationed about the capitol, which acted as an escort for the funeral party from the White House to the depot, where a special train was in readiness to convey the party to Chicago. The train left Washington shortly after noon and had on board President Cleveland and all of Secretary Fresham's colleagues of the cabinet, who will follow the body to the grave. The seven cabinet officers, with Assistant Secretary Uhl, who is acting secretary of state, will officiate as active pallbearers. Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, who has been in Tennessee, will join the funeral party at some point in the route. Hon. William S. Bissell, ex-postmaster general, also accompanied the remains to Chicago.

While the details of the ceremonies in Chicago are yet incomplete, it is settled that brief services will be held tomorrow afternoon, at the cemetery to which the body will be borne accompanied by a military escort, in harmony with the day and Secretary Gresham's well-known loyalty to his oldtime war associations. The body will be placed temporarily in a vault at Oakwood cemetary, pending the decision by the family regarding its final resting place.

Washington was hardly prepared for the announcement of the death of Secretary Gresham, which occurred at such a late hour Monday night that it was not known to the public until read in the morning papers, for although the fatal termination of the serious illness had been forecast, there was no general apprehension that the end would come so soon. Flags were lowered to half-mast on all public buildings and many business houses. Official business was for the time laid aside by the higher officers of the government, and the members of all official circles, together with prominent people in private life, hastened to the Arlington hotel, where the Greshams have made their home in this city, to leave their cards and messages of condolence.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland called during the morning, and were for half an hour with Mrs. Andrews, the daughter of the dead secretary of state, and Mr. Otto Gresham, the son. Afterward, the president and several members of the cabinet, held a conference at the White House, to consider the arrangements for the funeral, and later in the day the president issued a proclamation, paying a warm tribute to the character of his secretary of state. There was also a meeting of the diplomatic corps at the British embassy, where appropriate action was taken.

Messages of condolence poured in from this and other countries, from notable people.

TO HONOR GRESHAM.

Chicago People Making Arrangements For the Funeral at That Place.

CHICAGO, May 29.—No definite arrangements have been made as yet for the funeral of Secretary Gresham, for the reason that the wishes of the family are not yet fully understood.

United States District Attorney John C. Black will invite all of the federal judges, the heads of all of the government offices and Major General Merritt of the army to meet with him some time today to arrange for participation in the funeral services and to receive the president and his cabinet on their arrival in Chicago.

President Dent of the Chicago Bar association has arranged for the calling of a meeting of the bar to express its respect for the memory of Judge Gresham. A special meeting of the city council will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock to take appropriate action upon the death of the late Secretary Gresham. The announcement in the press dispatches that the remains will arrive with escort in this city tomorrow afternoon furnished the impetus for the special call. Mayor Swift desired that the council take the initiative in the matter, and the customary arrangements will be made at the meeting this afternoon. The adoption of resolutions and the decision for the action of the council as a body will be made at that time.

A BATTLE WITH TRAMPS.

An Akron Man Fatally Wounded by Ft. Wayne Officers.

FORT WAYNE, May 29.—A sheriff's posse went east of this city to capture some tramps who had been annoying the people. Four were captured and Deputies Ryan and Harrod proceeded, and found three more under a tree. The officers ordered them to surrender. One grappled with Deputy Ryan, while another ran behind a tree and from there shot Deputy Harrod in the back. The man in custody of Deputy Ryan then secured his revolver and shot Harrod in the leg. Harrod sent three bullets into Ryan's prisoner, who then broke away from Ryan and began shooting. Ryan returned the fire, inflicting a fatal wound. The man gave the name of William Walwrath of Akron, O.

Deputy Harrod is badly injured but may recover. It is believed that the men captured are bad crooks. Two others were captured later, after having emptied their revolvers at the officers.

A JOINT CONFERENCE.

Manufacturers and Amalgamated Delegates Holding One This Afternoon.

CLEVELAND, May 29.—The manufacturers and the delegates to the Amalgamated association convention are holding a joint conference in this city this afternoon. Secretary Kilgallan has received word from a number of manufacturers stating that they will meet his association and discuss the scale. The change in the puddling rate is the principal item to be considered.

The session of the convention was devoted to action on the different committee reports. President Garland states that he anticipates no difficulty in reaching an amicable agreement.

Will Adhere to the Gold Standard.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A London cablegram to the Evening Post says: Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, has formally replied to the memorial forwarded by influential bankers and financiers, in terms emphasizing his previous strong remarks in favor of the gold standard. His reply continues thus: "You may rely upon it that her majesty's government will give no countenance to any change in the fundamental principles of our monetary system, nor in any discussions in which they may be called upon to take part will they admit any doubt as to their intention firmly to adhere to the single gold standard."

Held Lighted Matches to His Feet.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 29.—John Harrington, a tobacconist, has been terribly beaten and tortured by a burglar who entered the room in which Harrington was sleeping. The thief obtained only $35 in cash, but made off with $2,600 in checks and money orders. He held lighted matches to Harrington's feet, beat him with a club, and nearly strangled him.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, May 28.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 86@87c; No. 2 red, 85@86c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 59@59½c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 58½@59c; mixed ear, 57½@58c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 36½@37c; No. 2 do, 36@36½c; extra No. 3 white, 35@35½c; mixed, 34@34½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $12.00@12.25; No. 2 timothy, $11.25@11.50; mixed clover and timothy, $10.50@11.00; packing, $7.50@10.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $10.00@10.50; wagon hay, $17.00@19.00.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 21@22c; Ohio fancy creamery, 17@19c; fancy country, roll, 13@14c; low grades and cooking, 5@7c.

CHEESE—Ohio mild, new, 7@7½c; New York, new, 8@8½c; limburger, fall make, 10@11c; new, 9½@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, 13@13½c; Ohio Swiss, 10@11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio in cases, 12½@13c; ½@1c more for candled.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 80@85c per pair; live chickens, small, 55@65c; spring chickens, 75c@$1.00, as to size; ducks, 60@65c per pair, as to size; dressed chickens, 12@13c per pound; turkeys, 12@13c per pound; ducks, 12@13c per pound; live turkeys, 9@10c per pound; live geese, 75@80c per pair.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 28.

CATTLE—Receipts more liberal this week and consisting mostly of light grades, while the quality is not very good, being too green and not fat. Good grades bringing last week's prices. We quote market as follows: Prime, $5.75@6.10; good, $5.10@5.40; good butchers', $4.70@5.00; rough fat, $3.50@4.00; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.60; fresh cows and springers, $15.00@35.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair, while demand is only fair. The market is steady. We quote as follows: Philadelphias, $4.60@4.65; mixed and best Yorkers, $4.50@4.55; common to fair Yorkers, $4.35@4.45; roughs, $3.00@4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply of sheep and lambs is light today, but the demand is only fair and the market slow at the following prices: Extra, $3.80@4.00; good, $3.50@3.70; fair, $3.00@3.50; common, $1.25@2.00; best lambs, $4.80@5.00; good lambs, $4.30@4.70; common to fair lambs, $2.25@3.60; veal calves, $5.00@5.50; heavy and thin calves, $2.00@3.00; spring lambs, $3.25@5.25.

CINCINNATI, May 28.

HOGS—Market strong, active and higher at $4.2 @4.70, receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 1,000.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.75@5.50; receipts, 900 head; shipments, 600 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, market firm at $3.25@4.00; receipts, 300 head; shipments, 1,500 head. Lambs, market active at $3.50@6.30.

NEW YORK, May 28.

WHEAT—Spot market irregular. No. 2 red store and elevator, 82c; afloat, 83½c; f. o. b., 83½c afloat; No. 1 hard, 88½c delivered.

CORN—Spot market closed stronger. No. 2, 58½c elevator, 59½c afloat; yellow, 57½c.

OATS—Spot market strong. No. 2, 33@33½c. No. 2 delivered, 34@34½c; No. 3, 32¼@32½c; No. 2 white, 36½@37c; No. 3 white, 36c; track white, 37@43c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 11@12c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8¼@9c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Slow with little indication of improvement. Sheep and yearlings lower. Good to choice lambs steady; others lower. Sheep, inferior to good, $3.25@4.25; yearlings, inferior to choice, $4.25@5.62½; southern lambs, common to choice, $4.75@7.00.

HOGS—Market steady at $4.75@5.00.

ANDREW BURKLE HONORED.

The Fire Chief Presented With a Handsome Medal.

A happier man did not exist in Massillon last night, than our fire chief, Andrew H. Burkle. He was summoned to the central reel house at 8 o'clock and was ushered into the presence of forty-eight representatives of the four companies in the city. Taken by surprise at this, Mr. Burkle was almost prostrated upon being notified that very grave charges had been preferred against him, and that he was about to be subjected to a trial. The gallant chief was about to respond in his defense when James Siffert, who had been chosen spokesman, of the assembly stepped forward, and with a pretty little speech presented their chief with a medal.

Mr. Burkle was entirely overcome by this unexpected turn of affairs, and it was several moments before he could collect himself, when he responded with feeling. Congratulations were then offered by all present.

The medal is of solid gold and of a most modern design, and was ordered through Jeweler Albert Miller from a jewelry manufacturing firm in Chicago. It is one of the handsomest and is a token of gallant services rendered.

Elton Echoes.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Boughman spent several days last week with friends in and near Doylestown.

Manias Harrold and family were guests of his mother sunday.

Ben. Baughman and family, of Pigeon Run, visited their relatives at this place Sunday

Charles Bailey and daughter were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Baughman Sunday.

Lee Graber returned to his school last Tuesday, after a brief vacation.

The Goat Hill band will make their first appearance at West Lebanon, on Wednesday night.

Clayton Brenner is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

The grading of the switch to the new mine will be completed today.

Quite a number attended the box social at Mrs. Kurtz's, Saturday night.

Henry Shorb, who was quite ill is convalescent.

The Rev. Mr. Beck is erecting a very fine dairy house.

The highest price paid for unwashed wool, in this neighborhood, was 12½ cents.

The frost has injured nearly everything. Much corn and oats has been replanted owing to frost and cutworms. Apples will not be a total failure.

The Case Was Dismissed.

Thomas Temple and Wm. Axwell, of Canal Fulton, were tried in Justice Folger's court on Tuesday afternoon. The charge, that of killing fish by means of dynamite, was preferred by Deputy Game and Fish Warden Wm. Caldwell, of Massillon. After the prosecuting witnesses had been examined the defendants were discharged. No proof of their guilt was presented. Attorney E. G. Willison represented the defense, and Attorney Eggert was employed by the state. The costs thus contracted will be paid out of the state fish and game fund.

Convinced Against His Will.

Nearly everyone for miles around Morley, Mich., knows Charles A. Jones, whose farm lies two and a half miles northwest of that village. His friends, and they were numerous, feared he would not be long spared to them, for the doctor pronounced him afflicted with heart disease and said he might drop dead any minute. This was not very pleasant reflection for his wife, who watched him almost constantly; once she found him where he fell unconscious in the yard. His appearance indicated paralysis; the doctors were called again, but they did not understand his case, consequently couldn't do much for him. He was in this condition when he heard of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer and its effectual use by others. He sent to Nelson Pike's drug store for a sample, and, as he expressed it: "I had little faith in patent medicines, but something seemed to convince me that this was a good one and could be relied upon. Do you know I felt better and slept well after taking two doses? I want to say to you that Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer is the most wonderful medicine ever made. It cured me so completely that I never felt better in my life."

Mr. Pike, who sold him the medicine, says: "I wouldn't have believed such a cure possible if I had not seen the change with my own eyes; it is certainly the most remarkable cure of my twenty-four years' experience in the drug business." It is equally as valuable for other nerve diseases, such as nervous prostration, spasms, fits, sleeplessness, mental depression, exhausted vitality, despondency, sexual and mental debility. For sale by F. E. Seaman, Z. T. Baltzly and Ph. Morganthaler.

It Did the Business.

Mr. J. H. Cobb, publisher of The Mirror, at Brocton, N. Y., says: "For nearly two years the Mirror has been publishing the advertisements of Chamberlain's remedies. A few days ago the writer was suffering from a bowel trouble and resorted to an old remedy which did not prove efficacious; finally he tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and two doses did the business, checking it completely. For sale by Ph. Morganthaler, druggist.

Mr. E. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it gave him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by Morganthaler.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SEEING PEOPLE OFF.

GOING DOWN TO SEA IN SHIPS AND COMING IN.

The Speed For the Parting Friend and the Welcome For the Coming One—The Overdue Vessel—Glad to Go and Glad to Get Back.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 20.—"From seeing people off to Europe or elsewhere—good Lord deliver us!"

The remark came from a most mild and reverent little woman. Who could blame her? The thermometer was high, and the pier was like a wooden oven, the sun was in her eyes, the sickly swish of the muddy looking water against the pier was in her ears, and she was left behind.

I wonder if the fortunate holiday taker appreciates to the full the self sacrifice of the friend who goes down to the wharf in summer's heat or in winter's storms to say "goodby."

It is such a sad, unsatisfying task. You may like the friend very much and hate to see him go; that's one drawback. If the voyager is a woman, you are laden down with flowers, and you take many messages you never can attend to and make many promises you never can keep. More than this, you want very much to go away yourself. The sight of the hurrying officers in their blue and brass, the clatter of life aboard ship, the natty looking muddy caps and fore and afts on the passengers, all inspire you with a sudden desire, or make an old longing more potent, to go down to the sea in a ship.

Life at home in the old, familiar channels seems a grubby thing at best—a prospect of Broadway before you when your soul thirsts for Piccadilly, and Manhattan Beach when you want to hear how the pretty speech of France sounds at Trouville.

And then when the big hulk glides out of the haven into the sunlit narrows, and you wave your handkerchief until your arm aches, what is there left? Why, you must steal away, one of a crowd of discontented people, hot, half angry, uncomfortable, burning tears on your heart, if not in your eyes, if the departed is a loved one, and the query, "What if amid the strange chances of life this should have been the last goodby?"

Somehow the cars seem more stuffy on that day than on any other. More people step on your toes, New York looks ugly, uninteresting, sordid, and not until you have had a good cry does relief come.

Very different is the meeting of a ship carrying precious cargo.

People who are scarcely friends, or who have but a negative fondness for you, go down to see you sail, but only those bound by the secure ties of relationship or love bother to watch for the ship's arrival and get up, perhaps in the chill dawn, to welcome you back.

Ah, there is happiness in this! There is joy! Who cares if the matutinal cup of coffee must be foregone? Who cares if one has to hustle into one's clothes while sleep is still heavy in the eyes?

"She is coming home today. Today I'll see her again," the young man says, or the old man either, for that matter.

Why, that ride down town in the gray light, when only marketmen in jumpers are abroad, is glorified for you. You get to the pier and find yourself, as you think, first there. The old dockmaster smiles inwardly at your impatience as you ask:

"Has she been sighted really? I got a telegram last night, but you never can be sure of the exact time."

"Oh, yes; she's lying off quarantine. She'll be up an hour or so from now, I guess," he says carelessly.

Do you mind waiting an hour? Why, bless you, not in the least! You take a position well out on the wharf, surprised to find that there are others like you in the world—20 others maybe—all looking toward the blue perspective with that softened expression of happy waiting in their faces.

And what comradeship there is between you all! You awkwardly knock a woman's parasol out of her hand. She smiles, and as you pick it up asks who you are expecting. She's waiting for her husband, and he's been gone six weeks. Another, a little mother in mourning, stands very quietly, her arm around a little girl. She is waiting for an elder daughter who has been absent a year, who was ill for two months in Paris, and whom she had hardly dared hope to see again.

And then the ship turns the corner, passing under big Liberty's gracious shadow. As it comes on, stately and slow, every eye is strained to make out the familiar face among the crowd on deck. You hear little shrieks all around you: "There she is!" "I know his bald head." "Oh, mother, how are you? Glad to get back!"

The excitement, passionately eager and sometimes hysterical, takes place from deck to wharf long before the gangplank is thrown.

Ah, very sweet is the welcoming of the rover!

"I think the most tragic sight in life," said a ship's agent to me, "is watching the faces of the crowd besieging an office when a vessel is inexplicably overdue. Why, it would break your heart if you didn't harden it to brass! I've seen women faint when news of disaster arrived; I've seen them shriek and question God's mercy. Oh, the horror of thinking of a dear one lost in the black, cold ocean! But with good news—with the anxiety relieved—ah, well, it's worth living to see the smile upon human lips I saw on an old woman's face only two months ago.

"'God bless you for those words!' she said to me in a quiet, trembling voice. Somehow I've felt a better man ever since."

EVELYN MALCOLM.

CONFECTIONERY IN THE ORIENT.

The Chinese Confectioner, His Product and His Shop.

[Special Correspondence.]

HONGKONG, April 17.—It was a German cynic, was it not, who said that the first thing a savage did in becoming semicivilized was to invent something to make him drunk? Next to that, so far as I can see, he invents or discovers some form of candy or sweetmeat. In the earliest history of our race a sweet tooth was as common as today.

The far east is, if possible, more devoted to the confectioner than the west. His stand is always attended if not surrounded by street urchins. His wares are purchased by child and graybeard, by women of fashion and street laborers. Though his profits are small, so small as to seem ridiculous, his trade is so large that he nets a fair income and lives comfortably and well. What he sells for 7 cash costs him 5 cash, which, in American currency, would be seven-twentieths of a cent and five-twentieths of a cent. A finer margin than this would be hard to imagine. The confectioner, or, as the circus people at home style him, "the candy butcher," is omnipresent in China. He has large stores and little shops, big factories and tiny ones, stalls, booths and stands, gocarts and pushcarts and sometimes a chair and table, or even a pan tray about his neck. All sorts and conditions of men are in the business—merchants and manufacturers, who are the aristocrats of the trade; old men and old women, too weak to do more than attend a counter; stalwart fellows, who carry around all day with ease an outfit of stand, stool and stock in trade that must weigh 100 pounds; little boys not yet in their teens, in whom the commercial instinct is potent, who start their career on a capital of a few cents.

At Swatow, in the pleasant gloom of a street arcade, I ran across two rival merchants in the business. The one was a little boy of about 5, who had a high stool and bamboo table, on which were his wares. The other was an old man, who had seemingly passed his threescore years and ten, and who had, likewise, a stool, table and outfit of goods. Neither one had probably more than 25 cents' worth of goods all told, but they kept up a noise that was almost deafening. Sometimes the cracked voice of the old man took the lead, but generally the shrill treble of the child was in the ascendant. They hailed every one who went by and left no stone unturned to sell something. I watched them five minutes and saw that youth was distancing old age, and then went on.

The candy market of the east is larger and more varied than that of home, although the workmanship is unspeakably inferior and the artistic effect compara-

THE CHINESE CONFECTIONER.

tively insignificant. Much of this is due to the climate. The fine bonbons of Broadway can only be kept hermetically sealed. If exposed to the air, they are damaged in a few hours and ruined in a week. The New York caramel, so dear to the guileless schoolgirl, absorbs or is attacked by the moisture of the atmosphere and in a few days is a rich but not agreeable paste. Crystallized fruits soon swim in their own juice, while hard candy of all sorts rapidly changes into sirup. Around the holidays in the winter season, which in temperature is like our April and May, we import boxes of bonbons from America, England and France. The rest of the year we leave them more or less severely alone.

Taffy or toffy is as old a friend of young China as of young America and is the same ugly, sticky, provoking, but child alluring compound on both continents.

The small boy in the far east imitates his American brother. He squanders his last coin on a stick or sheet of taffy and in a moment has embroidered his face, hands and the front of his coat with awkward lines and splotches of brown molasses. It is not a very costly proceeding. One-tenth of a cent will secure enough of the fascinating sweetmeat to disguise the youth beyond recognition and ruin his clothes as well.

The candy stores of China are nothing like those in America. There are no wholesale places and no great factories which fill the air of the neighborhood with mouth watering odors. The largest establishment employs a dozen souls all told. Large and small alike try to make only what they can sell the same day. The heat, moisture and mold of the climate, the ants, flies, roaches and white ants which swarm by millions everywhere in south China would attack and destroy everything eatable that was not incased in metal.

There is no plate glass, no handsome counters, no well dressed saleslgirls in these stores. The front is open to the street. Half of the clerks are naked to the waist. The goods are shown in trays, boxes, jars and wide mouthed bottles. The stores are seldom appetizing. Dirt and cobwebs are everywhere, a mangy cur shows his teeth at every customer, insects come and go in the most sociable manner, and a beggar jostles you at the door, and a cooly elbows you at the counter. Nevertheless the goods, whether candy, confection, conserve or preserve, are fresh, well made, clean and palatable. The wonder is that they produce such praiseworthy results under such wretched surroundings.

E. S. NORTON.

CLEVER COLLEGE BOYS

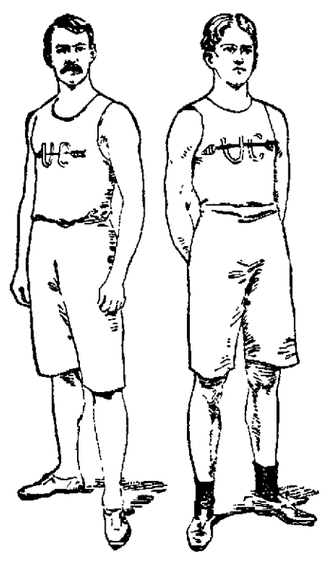
California Cracks Competing With Eastern Experts.

PERSONNEL OF THE PLUCKY TEAM.

Koch, the All Round Athlete; Big Edgren, the California Hickok; Scoggins, the Watch Breaking Sprinter; Dyer, the Swift Hurdler, and Seven Other Athletes.

The ease with which the University of California crack team defeated the Princeton team recently demonstrated that the glorious climate of California is capable of turning out athletes that are fast enough to do very creditable work against the strong college teams of the east. The Californians belong to the Intercollegiate Athletic association and made the long trip across the continent for the purpose of competing at the college championship games in New York on May 25 and measuring strength with the very best athletes of the east in other games.

The team consists of 11 picked men and is captained by Fred W. Koch, an all round athlete of marked ability. He was born in Philadelphia in 1871, and since entering the University of California in 1892 has jumped 5 feet 10 inches high and cleared 21 feet in the broad jump. Though weighing but 137 pounds, Koch has put the 16 pound shot over 40 feet, and at present holds the University of California record of 39 feet 4 inches. His specialty, however, is middle distance running. In



CAPTAIN FRED W. KOCH. E. J. DYER.

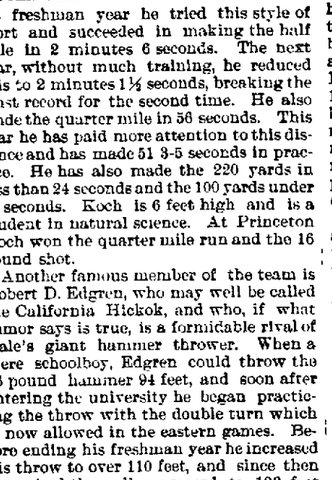
his freshman year he tried this style of sport and succeeded in making the half mile in 2 minutes 6 seconds. The next year, without much training, he reduced this to 2 minutes 1½ seconds, breaking the coast record for the second time. He also made the quarter mile in 56 seconds. This year he has paid more attention to this distance and has made 51 3-5 seconds in practice. He has also made the 220 yards in less than 24 seconds and the 100 yards under 11 seconds. Koch is 6 feet high and is a student in natural science. At Princeton Koch won the quarter mile run and the 16 pound shot.

Another famous member of the team is Robert D. Edgren, who may well be called the California Hickok, and who, if what rumor says is true, is a formidable rival of Yale's giant hammer thrower. When a mere schoolboy, Edgren could throw the 16 pound hammer 94 feet, and soon after entering the university he began practicing the throw with the double turn which is now allowed in the eastern games. Before ending his freshman year he increased his throw to over 110 feet, and since then has raised the college record to 123 feet 7½ inches. He has thrown 131 feet in practice. Last year Hickok of Yale won this event at 123 feet 9 inches, breaking all previous college records and winning worldwide renown for himself. Edgren is 21 years old, 6 feet 2 inches high and weighs 189 pounds. He is an art student.

At Princeton his hammer throw was 113 feet, but he doubtless has something "up his sleeve" for Hickok.

The rival sprinters of the team are J. W. Scoggins and Theodore Barnes, the former a Californian and the latter a native of Nebraska. It is said that last year Scoggins ran 100 yards in even time and captured three successive races in 10 1-5 seconds. It is further alleged that in private trials he has equaled John Owen, Jr.'s, world's record of 9 4-5 seconds for the 100 yards. He has not been in good form this year, and the best he could do at Princeton was to take second places in the 100 and 220 yards dashes, which were won in 10 2-5 and 22 2-5 seconds respectively. Barnes got third place in the 220.

The crack hurdler of the team is Ernest Dyer, a Californian, 22 years of age. He is 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs 160 pounds. He practically began hurdling last year, and in the contests with Stanford won the 120 yard hurdle race in 16 2-5 seconds. This year Dyer has improved on his last year's manner of hurdling. He has a very dashing style and easily captured the 120 yards event at Princeton in 16 1-5 seconds. The world's record for this distance is 15 3-5 seconds and is held by Stephen Chase, the present champion of America. Dyer and his club-



ROBERT EDGREN J. W. SCOGGINS

mate Torrey were tied for first place in the 220 yards event, which was run in 26 3-5 seconds. The record is 24 4-5 seconds, held by J. P. Lee.

The running high jumper of the team is William Chandler Patterson, coast champion, at 5 feet 11¼ inches. Patterson entered the university in 1893, making 5 feet 9¼ inches in his freshman year. Last winter in a trial for the coast record he cleared 5 feet 11¼ inches. Patterson has jumped 21 feet in the broad jump and run the 120 yard hurdles in 16 3-5 seconds. He is 21 years old, 5 feet 10½ inches high, weighs 145 pounds and is a student in social science. Five feet 10½ inches won the college championship in the high jump last year, and the world's record is 6 feet 4¼ inches, held by M. F. Sweeney of New York. At Princeton, Patterson won the event with a jump of 5 feet 9 inches.

Chester Woolsey, the running broad jumper, has a record of 22 feet. He is 24 years old and has been jumping since 1892. He is 5 feet 11 inches high and weighs 168 pounds. In his sophomore year he tied the record made by C. B. Morse, the great all round athlete of the university, and when a junior cleared 22 feet, making the university record. Woolsey has also jumped 5 feet 5 inches high, put the 16 pound shot 33 feet and made 44 feet 6 inches in the hop, step and jump. The eastern intercollegiate broad jump was won last year at 22 feet 2 inches, or just 2 inches beyond Woolsey's record. Woolsey was third at Princeton.

Louis T. Merwin, the team's representative in the mile walk, was born in Plainfield, N. J., in 1873. He is 6 feet 3 inches high and weighs 170 pounds. When a sophomore he made 7 minutes 48 seconds, but was taken sick and had to give up walking until this year. He is now walking better than ever and has already made 7 minutes 34 seconds. Merwin is a remarkably steady and fair walker, and in all of his races has never once been disqualified or even warned for running. He has a wonderful burst of speed at the finish and has walked 100 yards in 16 seconds. Merwin is a student of mechanics. He was second at Princeton.

P. R. Bradley, the half mile runner, alternates with Koch in the half mile and quarter mile races. Bradley was scarcely considered a candidate for the team until just before the team left California, when he ran the half mile with the greatest ease from the 12 yard mark in 2 minutes 1½ seconds. He has made the quarter mile in 53 seconds, the 220 in 24 seconds and the 100 in 11 seconds. He is 21 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 135 pounds and is a mining student. Bradley was third at Princeton and quit 200 yards from the finish line.

Melvin Dozier does the wheeling for the team and is also one of the best all round men of the company. Dozier is a Californian, 20 years old and 5 feet 9½ inches high. He weighs 150 pounds, being very solidly built. He has jumped 5 feet 5 inches high, and in his first contest cleared 22 feet in the running broad jump. He has ridden the two miles on his bicycle in 5 minutes 20 seconds, but is considered a 5 minute man. At Princeton he won the two mile bicycle race in 5 minutes 41 3-5 seconds. He has wonderful powers of endurance and depends mostly on winning his race at the finish. The eastern bicycle race was won last year in 5 minutes 15 seconds.

Harry B. Torrey is another of the team's hurdlers. He did little hurdling before this year, owing to the fact that he was badly hurt while a freshman by falling on a hurdle. This year, however, he defeated Dyer, the crack hurdler, from scratch in 16 1-5 seconds, and after running two heats of the 120 yards won his 220 yard race in 26 4-5 seconds, which is not formidable when compared with J. L. Bremer's 25 1-5 seconds for the college championship event in 1894. Torrey is 20 years old and 5 feet 8 inches tall.

The Californians' more recent showing against the strong University of Pennsylvania team, when they secured a tie, and when Barnes won the 220 yards dash, Koch the 440 yards dash, Dyer and Torrey the 120 and 220 yards hurdle races, Merwin the mile walk, Woolsey the running broad jump and Edgren the 16 pound hammer, plainly demonstrates that the Golden State's athletes are worthy opponents for any eastern track team.

RECORD BREAKER DE CARDY.

The Young Chicagoan Rapidly Developing Into a Genuine Crackerjack.

William A. De Cardy of Chicago gives promise of developing into a crackerjack of the first magnitude on the cycle patch.

W. A. DE CARDY.

At Louisville recently he started after the one-third mile, flying unpaced, and cut the class A record from 39 1-5 seconds to 38 3-5 seconds. The next day he tried for the one-half mile record and got it by riding the distance in 1.00 2-5 second. The previous records for both of these distance were made by J. H. Allen at Springfield, Mass., Aug. 27, 1894.

De Cardy's success with these short distances is a surprise to those who know him, for it has always been considered that his forte was over a long distance, one of his best performances being 25 miles in the Hillsenden road race at Detroit in 1 hour 6 minutes and 16½ seconds.

Herrmann's Coming Greatest "Sensation."

Herrmann, the great, is preparing what he calls a melodramatic magic sensation for next season. In it he will ride on horseback across a Rocky mountain pass, capture the figure of a woman cremated by Indians, and after killing off a few of the Indian supers and doing a few other seemingly impossible things he will bring the cremated body back to life and ride off the scene to his dressing room. The woman in the case will be Mrs. Herrmann.

See a Doctor First.

The first thing before one commences racing or training for racing is to consult a doctor and learn whether the heart and lungs are sound. Many a young man has begun to train without doing so and has broken down, not only injuring himself, but bringing the sport into disrepute as well.

A new golf club, composed entirely of women, has just been started on Staten Island.

A PLACE FOR REFORM

SOBERING GROUND FOR THE CONVIVIAL AND REST FOR THE WEARY.

The Natural Reformatory at the French Lick—Where the Air Is Impregnated With Sulphur For Miles—An Interesting Entertainment.

[Special Correspondence.]

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—Although the French Lick is in the state of Indiana, it is called the "sobering up ground for Kentuckians" for the reason that once or twice a year the bibulous portion of the Blue Grass State empties itself into this natural reformatory. I say "natural reformatory," for to imbibe old Bourbon, tanglefoot or any intoxicating liquor in conjunction with the waters of the place is considered sure death.

It is amusing to see how some of the old soakers tempt the grim monster. How lovingly they look at the bottle of old Bourbon, brought along "in case of an accident," and with what a "so near and yet so far" air they replace it in a convenient place, for transfer to their portmanteaus when the welcome day of departure shall arrive!

The waters are mostly sulphur, and so strong are the fumes arising therefrom that the air for miles around is impregnated with them. One old Kentuckian, who is a constant visitor, says the air alone is so suggestive of the "lake of fire and brimstone" that it would keep a fellow sober without the aid of the water.

The first class hotels of the neighboring cities, both in Indiana and across the Ohio, are represented by a fair contingent during the season.

Some of the hotels in Louisville empty themselves when the sobering time comes round. The corridors no longer resound with the jocund laugh and joke; the click of the hospitable glass is temporarily silenced, to be renewed perchance with increased vigor when the days of penance are over.

When a fellow who has been "going it" at rather a rapid pace is suddenly missed by his companions, they do not notify the police of a "mysterious disappearance," but naturally take it for granted that he is "at the Lick." In nine cases out of ten they are correct.

Apart from its being the inebriates' sobering ground, it is a delightful health giving resort, to which many sober minded people go in search of rest and health.

The whole country around is dotted with mineral springs and is most picturesque. West Baden, a similar resort, is so near the Lick that the guests of the two places exchange hospitalities, those of one hotel always attending the functions of the other.

Not long since the guests of the Lick gave an entertainment and invited the West Badenites, among whom was James Whitcomb Riley, the poet. Speculation ran high as to whether or not he would accept. He came, and with him as queer a lot of people as ever were seen outside of Indiana or the circus.

He entered the room with a tall, gaunt woman, her dress flounced up to the waist, a fashion of a quarter of a century ago, and artificial flowers in her hair. The whole party had a strong Hoosier air about them.

They walked into the middle of the room and performed the queerest sort of dance, marching and countermarching like so many soldiers on drill, Riley all the while looking as if he were at his own military funeral. His face never relaxed, and it was difficult to associate the sober looking individual with the mirth provoking poet. Everybody wanted to hear him talk, but everybody was disappointed. A sphinx could not have been more silent.

One lady, with more temerity than the rest, ventured the question, "Why are you so silent, Mr. Riley?" To which he replied, "I never talk." "Pardon me," she continued, "I should have known that great thinkers seldom talk."

"I never think," came the laconic reply in a drawling tone. The lady, looking first amused and then provoked, said, "What a pity you hadn't been born an oyster!"

"Yes, I'd have made a good bivalve," he quietly remarked, "but I wouldn't have liked being served on the half shell. It's too much like being made a living picture of."

The fair questioner returned to her little coterie of friends, to whom she had made the wager that she'd "make him talk."

"Well, what success did you have?" was asked.

"None at all. He's as stupid as an owl," was the reply.

He redeemed himself in the eyes of the guests, however, when, a few moments after, he recited a few of his poems, among them:

The signs is bad when folks commence
A-findin fault with Providence
And balkin 'cause the earth don't shake
At every prancin step they take.
No man is great all he can see
How less than little he would be
Ef stripped to self and stark and bare
He hung his sign out anywhere.

My doctrine is to lay aside
Contentions and be satisfied.
Just do your best and praise or blame,
That follers—that counts jest the same.
I've allurs noticed great success
Is mixed with trouble more or less,
And it's the man who does the best
That gets more knocks than all the rest.

When the genial song writer, Will S. Hays of Kentucky, author of "Molly Darling" and numerous other songs, took his place at the piano, Riley looked, as a lady said, "more as if he was made of flesh and blood than he had looked the whole evening."

"Well," said a Louisville woman, "he would indeed be a hardened case if Will Hays' music couldn't find the way to his heart." CHARLES APPLEBEE.

A new idea has been struck as regards church weddings. It is for each guest to present with her card of admission her own visiting card. It is really an agony, but it has the virtue of letting those most interested know who honored the ceremony with their presence.

When That

Spool

Is Empty, it's Valuable

Do you use Willimantic Star Thread? Save your empty spools—they are worth a premium. This is important to every woman who uses Willimantic Six Cord Star Thread—the best cotton for machine or hand sewing. Send your name and address for particulars to

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HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

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WE CAN SUIT YOU

Prices Lower than the Lowest

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Gold Pens Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street

Suggestions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit.

The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite.

In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food.

If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee.

Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry.

Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating.

If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water.

Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red.

Have a regular time for rest and eating.

Keep your feet warm, and head cool.

If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness.

Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health.

Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one.

Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over.

Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted; the second, to get a well-deserved reputation as a healer of diseases among the people; the third, is to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for himself and family.

He does all that he agrees to, and oftimes more, and when failure does occur it can always be traced to carelessness, imprudence, or overwork on the part of the patient.

He deals candidly, liberally and honorably with all alike, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance.

Last, but not least, he cares after all methods but his have failed.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EX. U. S. SURGEON.

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES NOT DO.

He does not frighten people into doctoring by holding up a plea of a speedy death before their eyes. He does not urge the sick to take treatment when he knows them to be incurable. Neither does he by false pretenses hold the sick under his care month after month while doing them no good.

He does not persuade helpless incurables to doctor out the last month of their lives, or give up their last dime for medicine.

He does not take patients under a so-called false guarantee pretending to charge only for medicine and taking whatever amount he can get, or make the object of his life to extort money from the sick.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men All over the country are being slowly bled to death year after year owing to the vital fluids passing off with the urine (water). They feel all run down, drugged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for Billiousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patented nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

The Chronic Afflicted in order to have the skill of the Noted Specialist, must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic sufferers, not more than one in five hundred ever go to the larger cities to receive treatment; this fact is owing mainly to: The terrible dread the sick have of leaving home and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and exhaustion incident to travel. Also the great expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients uncured by their Family Doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city to secure a like quality of skill. The fact that a city specialist visits your county seat, and receives and prescribes for patients at your best hotel does not in the least detract from his skill, honesty, integrity or respectability. For if a man is a gentleman at home he is a gentleman everywhere. Does Dr. Kutchin cure everybody? No! Does he treat every case that goes to him? No! But he does cure a greater percentage of cases accepted for treatment than any specialist of our acquaintance. His business has assumed such gigantic proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to confine his work almost entirely to this State. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

☞DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

☞SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE of CHARGE in his private parlors at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Friday, June 14, '95

Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free.
Return visits made every 28 days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN, COLUMBUS,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CAYLOR'S BALL GOSSIP

The Pitcher, Apparently, Has Gone to the Wall.

BANK ROLLS FLASHED IN VAIN.

Ten Thousand Dollars Offered For First Class Twirlers, but the Twirlers That the Magnates Long For Do Not Come. Fanny Davenport and the Game.

The pitcher problem confronts the baseball magnates as it has never confronted them before. Large sums of money are lying ready in the bank to pay for the release of a star in that line of the sport, but the article is not in the market. The announcement made by the Philadelphia club that it would pay $10,000 for the release of a pitcher of the class in which Rusie or Meekin stands has not brought a seller to their place of business. Even the officers of the Louisville club, to whom baseball profits for some years have been as strange and unknown quantities, announce that they have money to burn as an offering to the gods if a good winning pitcher be sent to them. Brooklyn's magnates stand ready with a bank roll in hand to pay for the needed article, and Baltimore's champions would mortgage their entire team to secure a man capable of filling John McMahon's shoes.

WILLIE HUTCHISON.

But the market is almost barren. Not one of the 30 or more youngsters drafted from the minor leagues by the National league has up to this date shown an ability to go to the front and stay there. Constant indulgence and plenty of opportunities may send a few of them to the goal, but while they are being whipped into winning form their respective clubs are suffering reverses, and it is the seasoned, assured article for which the clubs are looking. Right in the face of this dearth of good pitchers comes the lamentable news that John Taylor's arm is so badly injured that he may never pitch again. If it be true, and he, as well as McMahon, goes upon the permanent disabled list, baseball will have suffered another disastrous blow, for he was just coming into the rare class with Rusie, Meekin, Hawley and Nichols.

Where, then, may the major clubs look for new pitching talent if the minor leagues fail them? Perhaps the colleges may turn out the required article in small proportions. Some fine pitchers have come from the university clubs. Men like Stagg, Carter, Hutchison and Avery have shown their abilities to stand in the first rank. Hutchison of the present Chicago team is the only college pitcher of prominence who ever tried to earn a place with the leading professionals and succeeded, but I have no doubt that Stagg, Avery and Carter would have been just as successful had they consented to enter the professional ranks. Hutchison in his time took off his cap to none of them, and even now he is not a back number. His work for Anson this season has been much improved over his rather poor showing in 1894.

I was one of the first who endeavored to get Hutchison into the professional ranks. In the eighties he was clerking for a railroad company at Cedar Rapids, Ia., and there I sought him for the purpose of persuading him to pitch for the Cincinnatis, but he resisted the tempting offer. Anson later on succeeded where I failed, and Willie joined the Chicagos, where he has ever since been the star of the Colts in the pitching department.

Two more university pitchers will be tried by the National league this season—Sexton of Brown by the Bostons and Boswell of the University of Pennsylvania by the New Yorks. The latter has already made his maiden efforts and has done well. After Meekin was knocked out of the box at Louisville Boswell relieved him and in six innings held the Colonels down to two hits and gave only two bases on balls. In that little time he showed marvelous courage, good control and the possession of a "jump" ball which is a rare article in trade for any pitcher. His work against the heavy batters of the Pittsburg team on May 17 was also very creditable. Eleven hits were made off his delivery, but the New Yorks got 13 off Killen and Colcolough and won the game.

Boswell, like most college pitchers, uses extraordinary motions while delivering the ball. Carter's unique delivery is very commonplace in comparison. When the Pennsylvanian delivers the ball, the entire right leg from the knee to the toe lies on the ground, and his two long nether limbs are almost continuous straight lines parallel with the course of the ball.

While Fanny Davenport was in Cincinnati she created some furor in baseball circles by making a public comparison of baseball playing and stage acting. She called the latter a "noble art" and classed ball playing as a "splendid sport." The cause that drew this classification from Gismonda's pen was a misunderstanding which arose between members of her company and some of the Cincinnati club's players. The Davenport artists had asked for recognition at the gates of the Cincinnati ball park and got it, but when the "splendid sports" applied at the doors of Fanny's theater the following night they were turned down and cast out—in other words, were referred to the box office. The sporting editors took up the ball players' side of the affair, which action called forth Miss Davenport's card. She denied that there is comity betwixt the two professions and declared that members of her company had no right to ask for favors from a ball club nor to promise an exchange after receiving them.

The divine Fanny pays her way into ball grounds, and she goes to see the "splendid sport" quite often. But she has dealt a worse blow to the theory by which baseball stars classify themselves with Jefferson, Booth, Mansfield, Hopper, Crane and Fanny than she gives to the villian of her play when she cleaves his head in twain with an ax. But I fear the talented actress has not heard the last of this controversy between the stage and the ballfield.

Several accidents which happened on the Pittsburg ground this spring have led to a charge against one of the Pittsburg players that he attempts to injure his opponents. The indictment is returned against Beckley, who, it is claimed, gives base runners "the hip" and throws them so hard that several have been dangerously injured. The accident (?) to Foreman of the Cincinnatis, which laid him up several weeks, brought all kinds of charges down upon Beckley by players in other clubs, and it has gone so far that certain magnates threaten to enact a law for next year which shall compel the offender in such cases to not only pay the injured man's doctor bill, but his salary as well while he is incapacitated.

"First catch your hare" is good advice. It would be hard to prove that Beckley makes the dangerous play intentionally. If he does, he should be suspended. But there are others. "Dirty ball playing" has been practiced for several years to a certain extent in almost every National league club by one or more players. It is dangerous and unpopular, and the magnates should devise some plan to stop it.

O. P. CAYLOR.

SPORT ON THE WATER.

S. F. Green, '98, has been chosen coxswain of the Yale crew.

W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht Valiant has cost him at least $1,000,000.

Harvard's new cedar shell is 63 feet long, 24 inches beam and 8 inches deep.

Yale has a heavy crew this year. The average weight of the men is 179 pounds.

The heaviest man on the Yale crew is big W. R. Cross, No. 4, who tips the scales at 195 pounds.

It is said Cornell's Henley crew can row for considerable distance at a speed of 50 strokes per minute.

The Volunteer is being fitted out. She is to have a new suit of sails and will be tried with the big cutters.

Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III will have 1,000 feet more sail area than the Ailsa, and her main boom is said to be 110 feet long.

The race between the freshman crews of Cornell and University of Pennsylvania will be rowed on Lake Cayuga on or about June 12.

The Defender will cost Messrs. Morgan, Iselin and Vanderbilt between $150,000 and $200,000 before she is ready to meet England's representative yacht in the defense of the America's cup.

Spriggs, the Baltimore Strong Man.

George Spriggs, the strong man of Baltimore, who has been astonishing railroad officials and newspaper men by pushing loaded freight cars up grades, is janitor in a Boston bank. He is not yet 26 years old, is 5 feet 10 inches tall and would not impress anybody at first sight as being strong. As a car pusher Spriggs has broken all records. The other night he pushed a freight car at the Baltimore and Ohio yards the total weight of which was 50,900 pounds. The record feat of this kind was that of John Whitman, who on May 20, 1891, without artificial aid, pushed a car, said to have weighed 35,000 pounds, a distance of 30 feet at the Hudson River railroad depot in New York city. Spriggs sent his car only three feet, as the track was closely occupied by other freight cars, and that was all the room he had. That he could have sent it 30 feet or 100 seemed possible to those who observed the comparative ease with which the feat was accomplished. In addition the shove was slightly up hill, as Spriggs gave it a pull, and it returned to its first position by gravity. In a recent exhibition Spriggs lifted 1,125 pounds of iron.

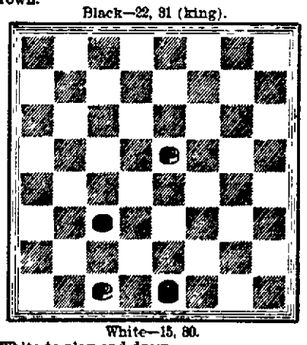
Hansen's Great Road Record.

A. A. Hansen, a Minneapolis cyclist, succeeded last year in riding 21,053 miles from March until the end of December, a feat which has never before been accomplished by any wheelman in the world. He is trying to surpass his record of 21,053 miles this season.

CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 323.—By Dr. J. T. Brown.

Black—22, 31 (king).

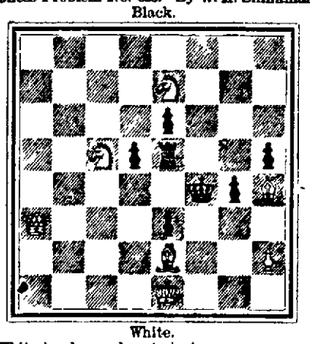


White—15, 30.

White to play and draw.

Chess Problem No. 323.—By W. A. Shinkman.

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Checker problem No. 322:

White.	Black.
1. 18 to 14	1..11 to 18
2..14 to 10	2.. 6 to 15
3..23 to 14	3..16 to 23
4. 27 to 4	4..20 to 27
5 32 to 23, and wins	

Chess problem No. 322:

White.	Black.
1 Kt to Kt 4	1 P on
2 Kt—K 5	2 P x Kt
3 K—Kt 4	3..P on
4 P—B 4	4. P on
5 P x P mate	

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Great Genius Displayed In Reforming France.

AT THE SUMMIT OF GREATNESS.

Created Consul For Life by Overwhelming Popular Decree—Treaty of Amiens—Roman Catholic Religion Restored—Prosperity Smiles on the French.

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XIV.—THE CONSULATE.

No question with which the First Consul had now to deal was more important than that of religion. France in process of restoration must have a faith. In the whirlwind of revolution, the old religious institutions of the people had been abolished. "As to me, M. le President," said Naigeon in the Convention one day, "I am free to avow myself an atheist." Procureur Chaumette had had his placard put over the gates of all graveyards thus, "Here is an eternal sleep." Atheism had been formally proclaimed. In the general anarchy, the Mother Church had been destroyed. Among the masses, however, religious beliefs and hopes were not extinguished; even Robespierre had had his ridiculous Feast of the Etre Supreme! Napoleon well calculated that reviving France must have a new religion; and what should the new be but the old?

No sooner was the new government established than the First Consul put out his hand with overtures to Rome. He proposed to Pius VII. a settlement of the religious status of the French. The celebrated Concordat, of the 15th of July, 1801, by which the Roman Catholic religion was restored in France was the result. The secular pacification by the treaty of Luneville was followed hard after by the conciliation of Rome. The essence of the agreement was that the new bishops—to be nominated by the First Consul and confirmed by the Pope—should swear allegiance to the Republic.

Nothing could surpass the activity of Napoleon in the first year of the Consulate. The energy displayed by the government was astounding. Everything was in process of reorganization. True the ancient regime was extinct. True,

NAPOLEON AS FIRST CONSUL, BY GROS.

the France that now arose was a new France, unlike the old. But it was the policy of the Consulate to revive as much as was valuable out of the former estate. The people were reanimated and inspired. A new life flourished on every hand. The vigor of the First Consul diffused itself through all the elements of society.

The First Consul was most anxious to effect a settlement with Great Britain. That done, peace might be universal. The summer of 1801 was consumed with overtures freely made by Napoleon and sullenly considered by Pitt. On the 1st of October the preliminaries of a peace were signed at London. Everything seemed to be about to subside into calm. Such, however, was the political condition of Europe that the hoped-for pacification lagged; and it was not until the 27th of March, 1802, that the TREATY OF AMIENS was concluded.

The parties to this famous compact, so spectacular and so specious, were Great Britain on the one side, and France, Spain and the Batavian Republic on the other. Of the last-named power Napoleon had been made vice-president two months previously—a fact indicative of his growing power south of the Alps. By the terms of the treaty, England agreed to restore all the conquests recently made by her, except Ceylon and Trinidad. These she was to retain. Malta she was to restore to the Knights of St. John. The French for their part were to relinquish Egypt, and to evacuate Naples and Rome. The Ionian Republic was to be acknowledged, and a general peace declared. For the moment it appeared that all Europe was about to emerge from the shadows of horrid war into sunshine and a new era of progress and happiness. Never was a historical situation more hopeful and hollow, more flattering and fallacious.

Napoleon showed the greatest genius in reforming the civil and military institutions. On the 19th of May, 1802, the Legion of Honor was authorized, and on the succeeding anniversary of the demolition of the Bastile, that famous order of soldiers was instituted. Such was the precision, the virtue, the energy, the skill and force of the administration that none might doubt or oppose it. The popularity of the First Consul became as immeasurable as the confidence in him was boundless. The industries of France flourished like a new spring spreading over May, and the funds of the Republic suddenly rose a hundred per cent!

The ambitions of any other than Bonaparte might here have made a pause. The lust for more might here have been appeased. He was really at the summit of human usefulness—and therefore at the summit of greatness. His birthday in the coming August would bring him to the end of his thirty-third year. He was young and handsome in person. He was warmed with enthusiasm. The bravest men and the most beautiful women were gathered around him—the one to flatter, and the other to adore. If the Jacobin was still fluid in his blood, it no longer expressed itself in democratic mutterings and proclamations. The long black hair of the whilom revolutionist was closely cropped. The haggard Italian face of the pauper student had given place to rosy cheek and smiling lip. Except in the incongruous black cravat of the otherwise well dressed First Consul, the sansculotte was no longer discoverable at his evening receptions!

But the project was already on for an extension and augmentation of power. Glory must be added to honor. The "mountain devil" was busy in the breast of Bonaparte. In the alluring summer of 1802 the dream had already possessed him of a *life tenure* of the Consulate. The victorious general and popular chief executive would be consul ad finem. The Senate concurred in the proposal; and a consultum was prepared. There was a dispute whether it should be for ten years or for life; and in this form the question was to be submitted to the people. A plebiscite was sent forth, and the French nation was asked to pass judgment on its favorite. "Napoleon, sera-t-il Consul a Vie?" Such was the inscription prepared and put up over all the voting places in France. "Napoleon, shall he bo Consul for Life?"

An extraordinary spectacle was witnessed. On the 4th of August, 1802, the election was held. The voters in France numbered 3,577,259; and of these 3,368,185 voted in the affirmative, leaving only 209,074 in the negative! It was perhaps the most overwhelming popular decree ever registered by a people. True, the soldiers voted—voted for their idol. True, the clientele of the Consulate voted—voted for the master. True, the Revolution voted—voted for its offspring. True, the New Order voted—voted for its hope. But nevertheless, the people voted—voted for their *Man!* Napoleon might well mutter, "Whose are the votes opposed to me? Those of ideologists, Jacobins and peculators under the Directory!" What he said was true!

But not all, in the meantime, had been well with the Republic—and with him. Fortune in some things had gone against the French. The coveted occupation of Egypt had tottered and fallen. General Menon, who succeeded to the command of the army in that country after the assassination of Kleber, had behaved with singular fatuity. Failing to perceive that eccentricity is not genius, he had turned Mohammedan, and taken the name of Abdallah Bey. He sank into inaction at Alexandria; and when, in March of 1801, Admiral Keith and Sir Ralph Abercromby landed at Abonkir and came against him, he was defeated in battle, and the prospects of the French in Egypt were ruined.

Napoleon heard of the Egyptian disaster with anger and mortification. His chagrin was little relieved by the death of Abercromby, who was fatally wounded in the battle of Alexandria, or by the foolish assurances of Menon that all was going well. It became necessary for the French colony to evacuate Egypt, and this was done on the 30th of August, 1801.

The year 1802 has been cited as the most glorious in French history. It was certainly the most fertile in promise. Why should not the treaty of Amiens become the happy date of a new era for mankind? France was regenerated. England had gold and maritime glory. Italy had emancipation. Germany had experience—if nothing better. Russia had her pacific Alexander I., her Suwaroff, and her new provinces of Georgia.

The fatal thing in the treaty of Amiens was that it *promised*—promised, and did not perform. There were things to be done; and these were *not* done. Preternatural suspicion seized on the cabinets of all Europe. Note the circumstances: England in the preceding war had emancipated the negroes of Hayti. Toussaint l'Ouverture, leader of the natives, had been made commander-in-chief by the French, in 1797. Independence was reached under the patronage of France; but when Bonaparte became First Consul, an act was passed in the French Council for the restoration of slavery in the island; and an army under General Leclerc, brother-in-law of Bonaparte, was sent to Samana to enforce the decree. Toussaint was put down, treacherously seized and taken to France, where he presently died in prison. The civil conflict continued in Hayti; the yellow fever broke out, and an English fleet appeared off the coast. Notwithstanding the *peace* of Amiens, here was *war*.

In the meantime, Sebastiani, Napoleon's agent in the East, came back to Paris, and published in The Moniteur a report in which there was a *hint* of the purpose of France to reoccupy Egypt! Moreover, the First Consul proceeded to divide Piedmont into Departments, after the French manner—as though the country were altogether French. To the complaints of Lord Whitworth, the English ambassador, he simply answered, "These things are only bagatelles." England hereupon—the treaty of Amiens to the contrary notwithstanding—refused to give back Malta to the Knights of St. John. This was flagrant. She had agreed to do so; and Napoleon insisted that she must. Moreover, the Cape of Good Hope, the "caravansary of the Indies," was not surrendered. It became apparent that England would not keep her compact; and this signified the imminent renewal of war. Bonaparte himself foresaw the coming storm. In his eagerness to prepare for it—seeing the exposures of the French empire in North America—he made haste to sell to the United States for 60,000,000 francs the vast domain from the Mississippi to the Pacific.—Pitt got Malta, Napoleon an excuse, and Jefferson Louisiana!

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

COURT COULDN'T MOVE HIM.

Ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Murphy, Who Guarded His Records, Speaks in Praise of Paine's Celery Compound.

Ex-collector of internal revenue Thomas F. Murphy, of Maine, who was brought into prominence all over the country during President Cleveland's first administration by refusing to allow certain civil officials to peruse his records, heartily indorses Paine's celery compound.

Mr. Murphy is a keen observer. He is a writer of no mean ability, has been employed as editor and editorial writer on several papers, is recognized throughout Maine as a forcible and convincing speaker, and is universally liked. At present he represents a big Boston house on the road, where his warm geniality makes him welcome to every hotel and railway train.

In the smoking compartment of a parlor car last week he was praising Paine's celery compound to a fellow passenger. The person to whom he addressed his conversation had been laid up with the grip. The malady left him in a bad way, a sort of depression of spirits and a disinclination for business.

"I felt the same way," said Mr. Murphy: "After wrestling a week with the grip it left me depressed and weak. One flight of stairs was enough to make me puff and wheeze like a leaky bellows. A mile walk would almost floor me. Headache began the moment I got out of bed, and I felt about as mean as any one could for the whole day. Hearing so much about Paine's celery compound I made up my mind to try it, and I'll tell you how it worked. I was like close applications of soothing lotions to a scorched finger. After a few doses I found that on retiring I soon dropped into sound, refreshing sleep. In less than a week I was myself again. My eyes, which are none too strong at their best, but which burned and ached till I began taking Paine's celery compound, assumed their normal condition, and really seemed stronger than before the grip marked me for a victim. I can walk five miles now and feel none the worse for it.

"My wife and boy are taking Paine's celery compound this spring.

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Ar. Buffalo, 7:30 A. M.	Ar. Cleveland, 7:30 A. M.

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In practice with his father, who possesses the largest practice in Cleveland, and is President of The Cleveland Medical College.

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All Cases of Consumption are treated with Prof. Koch's lymph, which is procured through the Cleveland Institution, direct from the Koch's Laboratory in Germany. Never before was cases of consumption treated so successfully. All cases not too far progressed can be quickly and permanently cured.

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DISEASES OF WOMEN receive special attention and are treated by advanced methods and appliances. Dr. Jones is especially adapted to treat all diseases characteristic to women, having given that branch unusual study and having had much experience in that line while he was lecturer in the college on that chair.

Chronic and Surgical Diseases are given careful study. The best results are received in all cases of long standing.

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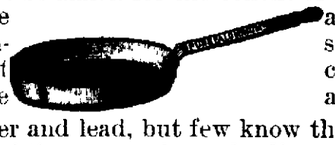
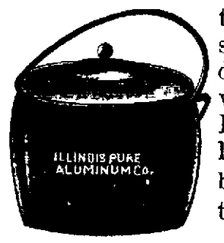
Cooking Utensils | **ALUMINUM** | Tableware.

Scientists for years have advocated the use of Aluminum in the manufacture of Cooking Utensils, and have patiently waited for the time when the price of the metal should bring it within the reach for this purpose. Electricity has been the means to this end, and manufacturers are now turning out a line of goods of surpassing excellence. It may not be amiss, for the benefit of readers not familiar with the properties of Aluminum, to give a few reasons why its use in the manufacture of Cooking Utensils and Tableware is of such importance. First and foremost comes the fact that it is **Entirely Free From Poison.** Most people are aware of the poisonous nature of copper and lead, but few know that the dissolved salts of tin are nearly as deadly. As an evidence that the metal is absolutely free from poison, we may state that it is highly recommended by the Dental Associations for making plates and is largely used for that purpose. Utensils which have been in constant use for two years show no diminution in weight, proving their durability.





Aluminum Utensils Cook Quickly without scorching the food. Milk, Rice, Custards, Omelets, Farinaceous Foods,

Fruits, etc., may be thoroughly cooked without fear of burning. The metal is susceptible of a high polish, and does not tarnish. Last, but not least of its virtues is the lightness of Aluminum, which is three times lighter than iron, and three and one-half times lighter than copper.

Our line is very complete, and an inspection of the goods will convince you that in style and finish nothing more is to be desired. We have

Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, Bread Pans, Chafing Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Tea Strainers, Water Pails, Water pitchers, Fruit Kettles, Spoon Holders, Salt and Peper Shakers, Butter Dishes, Toilet Sets, Sauce Pans, Baking Dishes, Afternoon Tea Kettles, Tea Pots, Preserving Kettles.

In fact everything required in a well regulated kitchen. Housekeepers are cordially invited to call and inspect this ware.

We have just received a fine line of Toilet Ware, with new decorations. As these goods were purchased direct from the potters, we are enabled to give our patrons an extremely low price.

WEFLER'S CHINA HALL, Second Floor, Opposite Hotel Conrad.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT

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DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
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18 North Erie St., — Massillon, O

Telephone No. 60.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1895.

If the experience of a Stark county farmer who sold his wheat for sixty-five cents is worth anything, and it surely ought to be, it costs sixty-two cents a bushel to raise it and deliver it to the buyer in this vicinity. The margin between sixty-two cents and the ruling price is not excessive.

The nomination of Asa Bushnell, the Springfield manufacturer, was dictated by a large majority of delegates. The Republicans of Ohio, no matter what might have been their original preferences, sunk them and accepted the popular choice. It will be said that the nomination was accomplished by ex-Governor Foraker's followers, but the charge will do that gentleman too much credit. Powerful influences in favor of the nomination of a business man, known as such, had been at work, and were so numerous that his selection could not have been prevented except by almost unanimous concentration of opposing forces on one man, and that was almost too much to expect of human nature. Mr. Bushnell is a well rounded and upright man of capacity in every direction. He is, in every sense, a worthy candidate for Ohio Republicans.

In reply to the question, "Do you actually believe that Grover Cleveland is a candidate for a third term?" the New York Sun says:

Replying as squarely and plainly as our correspondent can possibly desire, we say:

1. Our belief is that Mr. Cleveland is now a candidate for a third term;

2. His present political maneuvering is shaped with a view to that end;

3. The ambition to procure for himself an honor which Washington refused, and which has been within the reach of no President since Washington, is firmly fixed in his mind;

4. It will account for all his actions, public and private, overt and secret, between now and the time of the national conventions of the two parties next year;

5. Neither he himself, nor any of his trusted political friends, if any he has, would admit at the present time that this is so, under oath or under torture;

6. That does not change the fact.

For good measure we will throw in an answer to a question which our correspondent has not asked, namely: "Is a third term for Mr. Cleveland a possibility of the situation?"

7. It is not.

"OLD HUTCH" ON WHEAT.

"Old Hutch," otherwise B. P. Hutchinson, the famous wheat operator of a few years ago, is not taken with this talk of a reduced "visible supply," assuring a permanent high price. Caught in the little restaurant which he is now fitting up, he was asked:

"Do you think wheat is going down, Mr. Hutchinson?"

"I wish this infernal rheumatism in my back would go down," said the old gentleman, as he rolled over on the lounge and opened his eyes. He was very much inclined to switch the subject from the board of trade to the rheumatism in his back, and it was with difficulty that any opinions on wheat were extracted from the famous old trader.

"I don't believe 'em when they talk all this stuff about the injured crops," finally commenced the ex-prophet with reluctance.

"The frost ain't hurt the wheat. I wouldn't buy now. How much did you say wheat opened at this morning? Eighty cents, eh? Well, I wouldn't give it. It ain't worth it. The price will fall."

"President Baker says the rise in price is caused by the shortage in the country and that the market will go much higher," said the reporter.

"He always was a bull," responded the restaurant keeper, as he threw a booted foot out over the red-lined quilts. "I don't believe there is any shortage in the country, and these heavy buyers will find it out. You'll see."

THE CENTRAL FALLACY.

This, according to John De Witt Warner, is the central fallacy of "Coin's Financial School:"

What does Mr. Harvey (the author of "Coin's Financial School") mean by saying there is not gold enough in the world? It is simply because gold is not as abundant as iron or copper that it has been chosen as a medium of exchange, and a small bulk of it is sufficient for the world's business—on account of its great value. Should he be able to make gold as cheap as iron, then gold would be as inconvenient as iron for the purpose of currency. Again, if the contention of "free silver" friends be true, that by "demonetizing silver" half the money of the world has been extinguished and therefore prices cut in two, will somebody explain why, with prices at that basis, the one half of the money remaining is not just as adequate for the purpose of business as would be twice that amount if each piece were worth half as much as measured in the price of goods? And how is the effective volume of circulation—that is, the amount of money available in proportion to the business to be done—to be increased by any process which proposes to increase the amount of currency in order that prices may be increased in proportion? Will not the volume of currency be equally as restricted as is the present volume in proportion to the amount of transactions to be settled thereby? If Mr. Harvey changes the figures in his ledger so as to make each one double what it is now, and then doubles the nominal amount of his money as expressed in dollars, will he have any more currency for his business on the new basis than he had on the old? Or does he claim that the denominations into which the money is coined make any difference? If so, he and the rest of us can be made happy at once by getting more ten cent pieces, quarters and half dollars in exchange for our fiat silver dollars, eagles and half eagles.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. William Edwards, recently a Populist candidate for the council from the first ward, addresses this note to THE INDEPENDENT:

MR. EDITOR: I notice in your editorial column of Friday's issue, an extract from the "Sun, which shines for all" ("Tammany 'all," an English friend of mine says.) We poor ignoramuses who have fondly imagined that this government was "of the people, etc.," can now see the error of our way and learn that of the three propositions in Lincoln's famous phrase, the first is the only one with which the people are connected. In the history of the income tax we find that it was demanded by a large number of the people in 1892; recommended by the chief magistrate of the nation, elected by a majority of the people in 1893; enacted by the duly elected representatives of the people by majority vote in 1894, and killed in a body of appointed, not elected, judges, by a vote of 5 to 4 in 1895. We cannot fully understand "where we are at." One of those five judges is the emperor of the United States, so far as the income tax is concerned. I, for one, would rather see the law annulled altogether than emasculated, but when the decision of the supreme court is by so small a majority, there is no harm in doing a little judging on our own account. I noticed that great stress was laid on the necessity for uniformity of taxation in order to be within the constitution. I am no lawyer, but I would like to point out the fact that while the first paragraph of Section 8 of the United States constitution gives congress power to levy taxes, duties, imposts and excises, uniformity is required only in the last three. There is no mention of taxes. Also, if those who have paid income taxes lately can recover them because of the unconstitutionality of the law, what about those who paid them during the war?

The Sun and Hill, constituting now the bulk of the Democratic party, give us a good deal of assertion but very little argument. A little history of the great I Am of the Sun would run something like this: Abused Lincoln and Grant during the war, asserting that they were incompetent in their positions; abused Dr. Parkhurst at the beginning of his agitation in New York, endeavoring to make the people believe that there was nothing to investigate and that Tammany consisted of men with little wings sprouting from their shoulder blades; sang the praises and lauded the patriotism of the New York bankers who would save the country by furnishing gold (taken from the treasury in exchange for notes) for United States bonds (this reminds me of the Irishman who lengthened his blanket by cutting a piece off the top and sewing it on the bottom, only he didn't get any interest at either end); advised the wholesale slaughter of men in Pennsylvania who were trying in a wrong-headed way, perhaps, to assert their right to a living in exchange for their labor. In his many allusions to socialism he shows that he either knows nothing of the subject or that he wilfully misrepresents. I want instruction, I want knowledge, I want truth; but from such teachers as the Sun, "Good Lord deliver us."

W. EDWARDS.

There is a wail of discontent running through Brother Edwards's letter that is quite unlike the quiet philosophy of the first ward poet, before he became inoculated with the doctrine of re-incarnation and reform. Now THE INDEPENDENT quite agrees with Mr. Edwards that Mr. Dana has his political peculiarities. Some people are incapable of sifting the good things from the bad in the career of one whose course it is not always well to follow, but Mr. Edwards is too clever a man not to judge Mr. Dana's arguments on their own merits, and without reference to disagreeable phases of his public character.

Mr. Edwards is troubled about the supreme court. He does not say so, but it is evident that in his mind, the defeat of the income tax law means that the rich who can afford to pay, are going to escape from special burdens of taxation. It is so easy to criticize those who occupy high places, and so hard to strike right out from the shoulder at the culprits at home. There is always the sorrowing cry that "the people" are having their rights wrested from them, but nobody seems to be ready to blame the people themselves.

Let us think about our own town of Massillon, for a little while. "The people," who complain of the inequality of tax burdens elect their own assessors. Now the beginning of the taxation business commences with the election of the assessors. How often do we hear of "the people" electing an assessor because of his peculiar qualifications, instead of helping a friend out because he "needs the office?" And who ever heard of an assessor who returned property at its true value, as is his sworn duty, or who ever found all the property to return? The excuse for this is that undervaluations are permitted elswhere, but where is the morality of "the people" that permits this sort of fundamental dishonesty with ourselves? And then comes our board of equalization, that is supposed to ferret out the wealth that is tucked away. We are right down at bed rock now, among "the people," and we find ourselves without exception, trying to humbug each other. Is not Mr. Edwards's philosophy equal to the task of seeing that our government, in all of its branches, is very often on a higher plane than "the people," whose indignation increases in direct proportion to the distance of the alleged wrong from their domestic hearthstones.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.00. For sale by E. S. Craig, and G. B. Fulton, West Side.

BUSINESS COMMENCES.

Ohio Republicans at Zanesville.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

The Buckeye State's Grand Old Man Lays Down a Platform for the People of the United States—Preliminary Proceedings of the State Convention.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

ZANESVILLE, O., May 28.—While an unusually large attendence was expected at the Republican state convention, this year, owing to the large number of candidates and the personal participation of party leaders, yet the throng that has been rolling into the ancient capital of Ohio the past few days exceeds all expectations. The arrivals Sunday and Monday consisted of politicians and personal following of candidates. Today excursionists arrived from all parts of the state. Special excursions seem to be a feature of the occasion.

The meetings of the delegates by congressional districts were held at 2 p. m. Although the delegates held conferrences in county delegation during the forenoon, and some of the county delegations held caucuses before arriving here, still there were more bitter contests than usual for positions on the committees on credentials, resolutions, rules, order of business, and permanent organizations. The candidates for minor places on the state ticket were interested in the committee on permanent organizations with a view to having control of the ruling and proceeding of the convention. The leaders who are interested in the head of the ticket and the senatorship made every possible effort to control the committee on resolutions with a special view to having their views properly set forth on the tariff and silver question, and also on the proposed endorsement of Mckinley for President and Foraker for senator.

There are over fifty candidates for nominations on the state ticket. The hustlers and special following of each of these candidates make an immense throng outside of the 827 delegates and as many alternates. There are with these contesting elements more combinations and confliction than usual. Most of the combines are independent of the gubernatorial candidates, owing to the latter having been scratched and the favorites supported more from factional preferences than from any personal following. Among the entries for governor are Asa S. Bushnell, Springfield; Geo. K. Nash, Columbus; James H. Hoyt, Cleveland; A. A. Harris, Eaton; E. W. Poe, Bowling Green; J. Warren Keifer, Springfield; Chas. H. Grosvenor, Athens; J. W. Barger, Waverly; and R. M. Nevin, Dayton, with Asa W. Jones, Youngstown, H. L. Morey, Hamilton, John A. Caldwell, Cincinnati, and others, well groomed as dark horses, and Mayor Major and Judge Doyle, of Toledo, running a double ender from Lucas county.

It was under such circumstances as these that the assembling of the convention in Memorial hall at 4 p. m. made an occasion as exciting as any political Derby day that was ever witnessed.

Col. Joseph C. Bonner, of Governor McKinley's staff, as chairman of the Republican state committee, called the convention to order at 4 p. m., congratuluting the Republicans over their unprecedented victories in Ohio during the past two years and arraigning the national administration for its alleged shortcomings.

COLONEL BONNER'S SPEECH.

In conclusion Colonel Bonner said: "Above all, our Republican hosts will be ably led; and Ohio, as she has always done, will give men equal to the occasion. In the senate chamber of the United States our able and exalted senator, John Sherman, will have for his colleague not 'the business senator of New York state,' but a favorite son of Ohio. The people of this state have already agreed it shall be our gallant exgovernor, the eloquent Foraker. But the nation will claim for Ohio another of our distinguished public servants. To millions of his countrymen his name is a synonym for patriotism. His counsel has led in the greatest battles waged on behalf of American industries, and the people follow him gladly. His justness and his consideration for the rights of men, his perfect integrity and fidelity to Republican principles, will assure an administration promotive of national development and progress. He has already been selected by the sovereign will of his countrymen. The next President of the United States will be our governor and party leader, William McKinley.

"At the request of the state central committee I propose to you today as your temporary chairman a man whom you know by heart. This occasion derives peculiar interest from the notable circumstances that he presided at the first Republican state convention held in Ohio. He was the soldier's friend in war, he was with Lincoln from the firing on Sumpter until another Sherman marched from Atlanta to the sea, and peace was won. Under his guidance our financial policy was as victorious as our armies. In public service he is as old as the Republican party. His record is found in the history and statutes of the United States for the last forty years. I present the patriot, the statesman, our John Sherman."

Senator Sherman stood before the convention for some moments before the applause subsided so that he could proceed. His speech follows in full:

SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over this great convention. You have met to designate the next governor of the state of Ohio. You have a good many candidates before you, but each of them is worthy of the highest honor you can confer. You have the assurance that whoever you may nominate will have the hearty support of all the candidates and each member of the convention. You have also to select several of the chief executive officers of the state. I need not impress upon you the importance of selecting those who will honestly and faithfully perform the duties assigned them. You have a still higher duty, to announce

The Principles and Policy

of the Republican party in the state of Ohio and in the United States. What you will say here will have an important influence beyond the limits of your state, for the intelligent action of the Republicans of Ohio will, as in the past, indicate the opinions of Republicans of all parts of the United States. We have a common faith and creed. We act together on great matters on principle, on small matters for discipline. The primary and fundamental sentiment of the Republican party is love for our country, our whole country. We are for the Union, one and indivisible, now and forever.

The Republicans of Ohio are

Not Provincial, but National.

This is our cornerstone, planted in the first Republican convention in Ohio in 1855. We stood by it in the storms of war when Lincoln was our standard-bearer. Our soldiers fought for it under Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. The soldiers of Ohio carried our flag in every great battle of the war for the preservation of the Union. Other patriotic citizens and soldiers were equally deserving of honor and praise, but they could not carry their party with them. When Grant was in the Wilderness and Sherman was before Atlanta a great party declared the war a failure. Ours made a success. When the war was over we did not treat our enemies as conquered subjects, but as erring brethren. We invited them back into the Union with unabridged powers, prescribing only one condition—that there should be no slaves in our country. We now meet them and greet them as friends, and,

Turning Our Backs on Dead Issues,

we congratulate them in their prosperity, which they did not and could not have in their condition prior to the war.

When the war was over the Republican party developed its civil policy. First of all it declared its purpose to pay every debt or obligation contracted during or since the war that the public faith should be unblemished. This promise has been performed. In spite of all temptation and the shrieks of Populists, we have discharged every obligation contracted during the war, and especially the highest and most sacred debt to the surviving soldiers of the war, their widows and orphans. The pension roll is a roll of honor, higher in amount than any pension roll ever before provided by any nation. While the Republican party is in power it will only be diminished by the death of pensioners, a fate that awaits us all.

Favors Protection.

We are in favor of a protective tariff. We had such a tariff. While it was in force we had prosperity, good times and money plenty. We had so diversified our domestic industries that American labor and American capital supplied nearly all the wants of the American people. We prefer to tax foreign production rather than our own. We believe that the policy of protection should be extended to all productions impartially, to labor on the farm as well as in the workshop. We are opposed to the Democratic policy of protecting woolen manufacturers and admitting wool free of duty.

We Denounce a Scheme

of taxation which annually increases the public debt more than $50,000,000. This is the result of Democratic ascendency. The tariff law of the last congress is partly a copy of the McKinley law and generally a failure. All that is good of it was taken from the McKinley tariff and the rest of it is confessedly a hotchpotch. The supreme court has already disposed of part of it.

All the productions of the south, from peanuts to whisky, are carefully protected, while the duties on the great staple industries of the north are largely reduced, and on some articles, like wool, are entirely repealed.

We Demand a Reform in the Tariff

not to promote sectional interests, but to secure ample revenue and impartial protection to domestic industries. This we can have only by the election of a Republican president. We want a change and for this change we will have the hearty support of a large portion of the Democratic party.

Sound Money Always.

We are in favor of a sound national currency always redeemable in coin. All forms of money should be of equal purchasing power. For 14 years after the resumption of specie payments, while the Republican party was in power, we had such a currency. We had gold, silver and paper money, all bearing the stamp and sanction of the United States, of unquestioned credit and of equal value, passing current not only within the United States, but in all parts of the commercial world.

Both Gold and Silver

are indispensable for use in the varied wants of mankind. Gold is now and has been for ages the chief measure of value in international commerce and the larger transactions of domestic exchanges. Silver, from its bulk and weight, is not available for large payments either at home or abroad, but it is indispensable in the minor wants of mankind. Gold, from its greatly superior value, can not be utilized for such purposes. Therefore it is that both metals have been coined into money at a fixed ratio. The enormous increase of the production of silver in the United States, Mexico and Australia has disturbed this ratio and has

Lowered the Market Value of Silver

precisely as a like increase of production has lowered the price of other commodities. It is a universal law that price or value is measured by quantity. Under these conditions the rational and proper course would be a change of ratio, but this can only be effective as to these two metals by a concert of action among commercial nations. Until this can be accomplished the only logical way is for each nation to coin both metals and maintain the coinage of the cheaper metal at par by limitation of amount and redemption when in excess of the demand for it.

Where America Stands.

Such is now the policy of the United States and of every great commercial nation, including every country in Europe. Other nations adopt the silver standard alone, not from choice, but from poverty. I believe that the policy of the United States adopted in 1853 of coining fractional silver coins in limited quantities from silver bullion purchased at market price and making them legal tender for small sums, is the only way to preserve the parity of gold and silver coins at a fixed ratio. This is properly called bimetallic money. I hope and believe that the common interests of commercial nations will lead them through an international commission to either adopt a new ratio, based on market value of the metals, or to coin them and maintain them, as we do, at their present ratio.

Silver Men's Policy.

The policy now urged by the producers of silver and by men who wish to pay their debts in cheaper money than they promised to pay, is the free coinage of silver. This means the single standard of silver and the demonetization of gold. This is the only monometallic system. It is the degradation of our dollar to 50 cents. If applied to our national bonds it is a repudiation of one-half of the public debt. It is the repudiation of one-half of all debts. It confers no favors on producers of any kind, whether of the farm, the workshop or the mine, for, if they get nominally more dollors for their productions, their additional dollars would have only one-half the purchasing power of the gold dollars.

The Great Hardship

of this policy would fall upon workingmen, skilled or unskilled, whose daily wage, measured by the present standard, is higher than in any country of the world. Their wages will purchase more of the necessaries of life than the wages paid for similar labor anywhere outside of the United States. It is a false pretense that the cheapening of money will be beneficial to them.

The Republican party, in its national platform of 1892, demanded good money of

Equal Purchasing Power,

whether coined of silver or gold, or composed of United States notes and national bank notes, based upon the credit of the United States, maintained at par with coin. This is the bimetallic money. There we stand today. I hope and trust there we will stand forever. We will seek the co-operation of all nations and of all parties in maintaining the parity of gold and silver coins. If they will not co-operate with us in this policy, the Republican party can, and I hope will, do it alone. Good money and plenty of it is as important to all our people as

Equality of Rights and Privileges.

Let us then, with a firm reliance upon the principles, policy and wisdom of the great party to which we belong nominate our candidate and declare our platform, and then make our appeal to the intelligence of the people of Ohio. In all the great issues made in the last 40 years the Republican party of Ohio has had the courage to propose and to do what is right. Let us now follow in the same pathway, and we will not only elect a Republican governor and state officers, but also another Republican senator and I hope a president of the United States from the state of Ohio.

STARK'S DELEGATION.

The train on which Stark county's delegation reached Zanesville covered the 144 miles from Cleveland in three hours and forty-five minutes. A caucus was held enroute at which J. Whiting, jr., was elected chairman. It was resolved to stand by L. H. Barrick for auditor and H. J. Eckley for attorney general. Zanesville is red hot and packed with people. The noise and excitement exceeds anything in state political history. Joseph Grapewine is here and is mentioned as a candidate for Sheriff. The Massillon representatives, six in number, so far as known, occupy a six by ten chamber in the Clarenden.

It is thought that Hon. Charles Foster will be chairman of the committee on resolutions, and that the national platform on tariff will be reaffirmed and practically the same plank on gold, silver and paper parity. It is believed that Senator Sherman will be continued as permanent chairman, though many want Foraker to have the place. The convention has before it a peculiar problem, that is, to endorse for president and senator men of opposing factions. This may be done, or the convention may refuse to endorse either. But the factions cannot unite on governor. This gives hopes to the friends of other candidates than Bushnell and Nash.

On the arrival of additional delegates this afternoon, especially from Cincinnati it was evident that the factional contest would fight it out on Bushnell or Nash for governor. All other condidates conceding they have no chance until it is demonstrated that neither Bushnell or Nash can be nominated.

Ohio Crop Conditions.

The official northern Ohio crop report for the week ending May 27 follows: The first part of the week was cold, with hard frosts on the 20th, 21st and 22d, and light frosts in some counties on the morning of the 23d. Very little rain has fallen, fair weather prevailing during most of the week. Good rains and warm weather is needed for all kinds of vegetation. Wheat shows a fair growth and does not appear to have been injured by the cold freezing weather, except on low, mucky ground, where it was damaged considerably. Oats have been damaged slightly in some counties, and they have not made much growth. Early planted corn was generally up, except in the northeast counties along the lake, and was cut to the ground by the frosts: replanting is general, but worms are at work in some counties. Clover looks fairly well, but is being injured in some places by worms. Meadows and pastures are generally short, and rains are badly needed for all grass lands. Barley is heading in some counties, and with rye, has been injured in many localities. Early potatoes were all cut to the ground, which will much delay their growth; bugs are reported as numerous in some places. All garden truck that was up has been injured or destroyed by the frosts. Fruits of all kinds have suffered by the cold freezing weather, and in many places the grape crop is reported as entirely destroyed. Apples seem to have suffered the least damage. Berries have been much injured and in some counties seriously damaged.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon May 28:

LADIES.

Copenhaver, Mrs. Annie Winkhart, Amelia
Zerbe, Miss Lena

MEN.

Brubaker, F. G.	Fay Mfg Co.
Crawford, Eto	Meyers, J. C. & Co.
Deutsch & Buran	Morle, Loodi
Everhart, John	Neidlinger, William
Eddy, H.	Spence, Baggs & Co.
	Walrath, C. A.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

CHEW AND SMOKE

THE PUREST THE BEST
MAIL POUCH
PURE HARMLESS SATISPYING
NICOTINE NEUTRALIZED

DEATH RELIEVES HIM.

John Groetzinger Passes Away Monday Afternoon.

The death of John Groetzinger, who sustained internal injuries by falling from the roof of the residence of Jacob Snyder, in East Main street, on Friday afternoon, occurred at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The father of the deceased, Martin Groetzinger, of Bolivar, and his old employer, A. F. Portmann, were at his bedside when he expired, and did everything in their power to ease his last moments. Groetzinger was of a very moody and melancholy disposition and at times was bordering on insanity, but notwithstanding his peculiarities he was a quiet, unobtrusive man, and was respected by his acquaintances.

Mr. Groetzinger was married in 1885, and he loved his wife with a devotion that is seldom seen in man. But after a few years of married life his wife tired of him and went astray. He tried to redeem her by pleading, but she disregarded his entreaties and continued on her downward career. They separated for a time and finally she came back to Massillon and lived with him for a time. He paid all of her expenses and at times she even drew his wages. His friends interferred, however, and put a stop to her actions. She then instituted proceedings for a divorce from Groetzinger on the ground that he did not support her, and the case is now pending.

Poor Groetzinger never lost his affection for his unworthy helpmate, and since their final separation he has never been the same man. He grew moody and silent, neither caring for companions nor pleasure. At times he appeared to be bereft of his reason and judgment and he could not remember events from one day to another. Being a tinner and slater by occupation, his work often necessitated his working on the roof of high buildings, and at such times he was very careless in his habits. His fatal accident on Friday was due to carelessness. It will be remembered that he fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-two feet, and it was at first thought he had been but slightly injured but subsequent developments proved that he was injured internally, and after Monday morning it was plainly evident that death was near. His wife came over from Canton, Monday morning, to see him. When she appeared at his bedside Groetzinger opened his eyes, and upon recognizing her said: "What do you want?" These were the last words he ever uttered, for shortly afterwards he became delirious and remained so until death ensued. The funeral will be held from the Wilcox Hotel at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY.

The Jury Commission Organizes for Business.

CANTON, May 28.—Owing to the departure of S. A. Conrad, of Massillon, John R. Daugler has been appointed upon the Stark county jury commission. The other members are E. S. Raff and Wm. Wagner, of Canton; and John R. Armstrong, of Alliance. They have decided to select 333 jurors for the year beginning on the fourth Monday in May. They will be appointed as follows:

Canton—First ward 19, second ward 15, third ward 14, fourth ward 12, fifth ward 12, sixth ward 12, seventh ward 19.

Massillon—First ward 10, second ward 9, third ward 13, fourth ward 5.

Alliance—First ward 5, second ward 6, third ward 6, fourth ward 6, fifth ward 5, sixth ward 4.

Canton township 9, Bethlehem township 9, Jackson township 7, Lake township 9, Lawrence township 16, Lexington township 6, Marlboro township 7, Nimishellen township 13, Osnaburg township 9, Paris township 11, Perry township 8, Pike township 6, Plain township 14, Sandy township 6, Sugar Creek township 11, Tuscarawas township 12, Washington township 7.

The Cleveland, Canton & Southern railroad has been appraised as follows: Main line, from Cleveland to Coshocton, $5,000 per mile; Zanesville division, $3,000 per mile; Carrollton division, $3,000 per mile; Chagrin Falls division, $2,500 per mile; rolling stock, $1,200 per mile; moneys and credits, $125 per mile; sidings on main line, $1,800 per mile; sidings on other divisions, $1,000 per mile.

Zupp Wants Damages.

Attorney C. C. Upham, of Canton, notified Solicitor E. G. Willison, of this city, today, that a claim had been established against the city of Massillon by a Mr. Zupp, of East Greenville. At the next meeting of the city council a bill naming the amount will be presented. It is alleged that Mr. Zupp was injured in Massillon in 1894 while walking over the canal bridge in East Main street. Mr. Zupp has but one leg and walks with a crutch. He claims that the condition of the foot bridge was so bad that the crutch broke through, causing him to fall. By so doing the stump left by the amputation of a leg was so injured that it will be impossible for Mr. Zupp to wear an artificial limb.

A Broker's Secret.

"Waiter, did you hear what Mr. —— whispered to his broker just now, when you were at their table?"

"Yes sah."

"If I give you five dollars, will you tell me what it was?"

"Yes sah."

"Here you are then."

"He was saying sah, as how Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets was the only thing that properly regulated his bowels sah."

For Sale.

A tract of land of twenty-seven acres, two miles southwest of Massillon, known as the Hollinger farm. Inquire of John J. Wefler.

MR. CHRISTIANSEN RETIRES.

And the Rev. J. C. Digel is Elected Pastor of St. John's.

The Rev. C. Christiansen closed his pastorate in this city on Sunday. St. John's Evangelical church was crowded to its capacity by the many warm friends made by the pastor during his stay in Massillon, and his departure will be most deeply regretted. Mr. Christiansen has been an earnest church worker and an honored citizen. At the close of his sermon he bade farewell to the congregation in a brief address, thanking all for the kindness shown to him and for assisting him in the work for God. Mr. Christiansen will leave for Louisville, Ky., in the near future. The Rev. J. E. Digel, of Paducah, Ky., who assisted in the services yesterday, has consented to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Christiansen.

TRIBUTE OF THE MINISTERS.

MASSILLON, O., May 27, 1895.

The Ministerial Association of Massillon would, in this informal manner, give expression to the high esteem in which they hold the Rev. C. Christiansen, pastor of St. John's Evangelical church, and their appreciation of his acknowledged ability, christian character and abundant and highly successful labors among us. Fearless in the expression of his opinions, faithful in the presentation of truth, charitable in his judgment of others, we heartily commend him to the friendly regard, confidence and fellowship of all with whom, in God's providence, he may be associated. And may God's blessing attend him in his new field of labor.

W. B. LEGGETT,
Pastor U. B. church.
WM. H. SHULTS,
Pastor Reformed church.
JOHN HERRON,
Pastor Second Presbyterian church.
GEO. B. SMITH,
Pastor First Methodist Episcopal church.
E. P. WISE,
Pastor Church of Christ.

MEMORIAL SUNDAY.

An Eloquent Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Smith.

The grizzled and gray veterans who went to the front in the sixties, sat in the seats reserved for them at the First Methodist church, Sunday night, and the public at large occupied the remainder of the auditorium. A single flag, that spoke far more eloquently than if there had been a dozen, hung from behind the pulpit, and the preacher, the Rev. Dr. George B. Smith, himself wore the blue and the buttons and the badge of honor. It was Memorial Sunday, and the veterans assembled pursuant to orders from their organization.

Music by the choir, a prayer, more music by a quartette consisting of Messrs. Simpson, Manly, Wm. and J. E. Johns, and then Dr. Smith, who is chaplain of the Department of Ohio, G. A. R., delivered his short and thoughtful address. He spoke of the various national memorial days—Independence day, Washington's birthday, Thanksgiving day, and Memorial day. He pointed out the significance of each, and the spirit in which each should be observed. He sketched rapidly the struggle in which millions of American soldiers fought and hundreds of thousands died. It was not for the extinction of slavery, that being only an incident of the war, but to secure the union. He related a few personal incidents, and paid frank and manly tribute to the men held in reverence always, and especially at this season of the year.

VALENTINE PFIRMANN.

Declared Insane and Sent to the Hospital.

Probate Judge Wise came over to Massillon Saturday afternoon and made an investigation in the condition of Valentine Pfirmann, whose relatives and friends thought that he was insane. After hearing the testimony of the various witnesses including a physician and Mr. Pfirmann's wife, and after conversing with the demented man himself, the judge decided that he was insane and ordered his removal to the hospital for the insane, at Toledo. He was taken there Monday morning.

For several years Mr. Pfirmann has been acting very strangely at times. Some days he appeared to be perfectly sane and in full possession of his senses, and then again his mind would ramble and at times he would get rather violent. He is a veteran of the late war and receives a large pension. His wife is a very excellent lady.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Levi Cecil has built a new house in Richville avenue.

Mrs. Charles Snyder, in West Tremont street, is quite ill.

Charles Ogden is spending a few days with Youngstown friends.

Miss Lena Kohl, of Bolivar, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoch.

A mass meeting of Socialists will be held in this city on Saturday evening.

The American Express Company has been connected with the Farmers' telephone exchange.

Harry McDonald is rapidly recovering from his injures received in the wreck several weeks ago.

Harry W. Parsons, of the Hotel Conrad, has returned home, after spending two weeks with Tiffin friends.

Four hundred and seven new buildings, costing $213,793, were erected in Lorain last year, so the assessors say.

Two trains of Nova Scotia coal passed through the city last night, westward bound. The coal was docked at Baltimore.

Enterprise Division, U. R. K. of P. will go to Bolivar on June 27, to participate in the dedication of the new Pythian hall.

A force of workmen are engaged on the C. L. & W. laying new steel rails through this city. Improvements are being made generally along the entire line.

Miss Ella Rearick, who for some time past has been making her home with her sister Mrs Geo. Kinsely, of Chicago, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Rearick.

While gathering evergreens, on Monday, for use in decorating the school rooms, John Leu, a pupil in the East street school, had a finger chopped off by a careless companion.

Youngstown will hold a special election to insure the legal issue of $160,000 worth of bonds for new water works. The new election is rendered necessary by the recent decision of Judge Ricks.

The next district conference for Canton district M. E. church will be held at Waynesburg on June 10, 11 and 12. Jacob Spuhler was elected district leader from the Massillon church.

James Wagoner has received a letter from the officials of the Toledo insane asylum, stating that the mental condition of Adam Beard was unchanged and that a complete recovery is extremely doubtful.

Cleveland bicyclists are making it warm for teamsters who seem to think wheels have no right on earth. So far the decisions have all been in favor of the wheel; the judge has decided they are entitled to half the road.

The branch of the B. & O. road from Millersburg to Wooster will be dedicated to the public June 5. The expectation is that the Eighth regiment band of Akron will furnish music for the first train that will run over the road.

Representative John Thomas has announced himself as a candidate for the nomination for state senator, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries. Mr. Thomas has efficiently served two terms as representative.

John Plott and Miss Hattie Evans were united in marriage at St. Mary's church at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, the Rev. James Kuhn officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Plott will reside for the present with the parents of the groom.

John Becker and Carl Winold left today on a three or four months' trip to their native land, Germany. They expect to set sail from New York city on Thursday. They will land at Hamburg and from there will proceed by rail to their destination.

At the meeting of the People's Building and Loan association last night, a dividend of 3½ per cent on paid up stock and 4 per cent on running stock was declared for the six months' term ending June 1. This is equivalent to 7 and 8 per cent yearly.

General Hurst, of Chillicothe, and the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Massillon, will deliver the memorial addresses at the state G. A. R. encampment, to be held this year in Sandusky. This is the first year on which the department has set aside a day for memorial exercises.

Dr. Frank Hugo Koch, of Youngstown, and Miss Francis Anna Brown, of Massillon, were married on Saturday afternoon, by Justice R. H. Folger, at the bride's home just east of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Koch will return to Youngstown to remain permanently.

Joseph R. Williams and daughter Anna left today for New York, where they will take a steamer bound for Wales. They expect to be gone about six weeks, and will visit the principal cities of England and Wales, including Swansea, Wales, where Mr. Williams was born.

Mrs. Jane Cassidy, of North Lawrence, who was struck by the C., L. & W. shifter while crossing the switch at the works of Russell & Co.'s works, last week, has placed her case in the hands of a lawyer, and it is thought that the matter will probably be settled out of court.

J. D. Miller, of West Brookfield, has a field of crimson clover on his farm, that grew up nicely, and has a handsome crimson blossom. He is very much pleased with his experiment, and thinks the new clover adapted to this locality. It is said to be richer in nitrogen than common red clover, and therefore more valuable for plowing under, besides making splendid hay.

E. Cheshine and C. Deibold, of this city, are the patentees of the Ohio seed separator and cleaner, now being manufactured by Charles Heckman, the contractor and builder. The separator has been successfully tested and has given entire satisfaction. One was also exhibited at the Bayliss sale on Saturday and its qualities were highly commented upon by the agricultural men present.

I. A. Reneau, chairman of the Custer county (Neb.) central relief committee, writes to Jonas Lutz, under the date of May 23, acknowledging the receipt of $33.35, that being the amount of cash contributed for relief purposes by the citizens of Massillon: "He concludes: "Our prospects at present are very good for a crop and we hope at an early date to be able to drop the relief work entirely."

The county convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the chapel of the Presbyterian church on the 7th and 8th of June. The first session will begin Friday at 2 p. m.; evening session at 7 o'clock. Mrs. Hammond, of Cleveland, editor of the Ohio Messenger, will be present to assist the county workers. She will also remain over Sunday, the 9th, and deliver an address at the Y rally to be held on Sunday evening, June 9.

The new board of equalization met in the council chamber Monday morning and organized. The new members, R. B. Crawford, L. A. Koons and Frederick Ertle, were sworn in by Justice Paul. The old members whose terms have not yet expired are: Louis Limbach, George Willison and Henry Gribble. George Willison was elected president, Lewis Limbach, vice president, and L. A. Koons, clerk. Justice Paul has been selected deputy auditor. The reports of the assessors will be in by tomorrow, and work will be begun immediately.

Charles Bayliss has secured the Eastern general sales agency for the Yeakley Vacuum Power hammer, manufactured for Thomas Austin by Roseman & Diehm. He expects to locate in either New York or Philadelphia, and anticipates a good deal of success. It is possible that Jerome Bayliss will join him in the fall and become his partner. The Yeakley hammer is rapidly making its way into favor, and is proving a very valuable property to its owner, Mr. Austin. Its great merit lies in the fact that after striking a single blow the pressure remains for an instant, until the spring of the metal is killed, and then rebounds. There are seventeen points attained by this hammer, all of which contribute to its permanent usefulness.

THE MORGAN CASE.

Supreme Court Decision in a Local Damage Claim.

David L. Morgan has lost his case before the Supreme court of Ohio. It will be remembered that Morgan was frightfully burned by an explosion of gas in one of E. G. Krause & Co.'s mines. He was permanently disabled and sued for damage in the sum of $10,000. The jury brought in a verdict for the coal company, and when the case reached the circuit court a reversal was secured. It was then taken to the supreme court, which has handed down the following syllabus:

No. 4,118. E. G. Krause et al. vs. David L. Morgan. Error to the circuit court of Stark county.

Spear, J.

1. Where, at the trial of an action for damages for alleged wrong doing of the defendant, a question arises as to whether the petition makes a case for negligence, which is decided for the plaintiff, and testimony offered by him bearing upon that issue is, against the objection of the defendant, admitted, it is not error to admit appropriate testimony offered by defendant bearing on the same question, even though, upon a proper construction of the pleadings, the issue is not made.

2. One who voluntarily assumes a risk, thereby waives the provisions of a statute made for his protection. And where a statute does not otherwise provide, the rule requiring the plaintiff in an action for negligence to be free from fault contributing to his injury, is the same, whether the action is brought under a statute or at common law.

3 Under Sections 298 and 301, of the revised statutes, which require the operator of a coal mine to keep the same free from gas, and to have the working places examined every morning with a safety lamp before workmen are allowed to enter, and give a cause of action to a person injured for direct damage occasioned by any violation or willful failure to comply with the requirements of the statute, an employe cannot maintain an action against his employer for an injury following such violation, unless at the time he was injured he was in the exercise of due care.

Judgment of circuit court reversed, and that of the common pleas affirmed.

MINERS IN CONVENTION.

Selecting Delegates to the Columbus Meeting.

The miners' delegate convention went into session at the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, at 10:30 Monday morning. Twelve delegates representing 1,200 miners were in attendance. No delegates from the northern end of the district were present. J. J. Mossop and Abraham Williams, the president and secretary of this district occupied their usual places Both State President Michael Ratchford and Vice President Henry Shirer, of Wellston, attended the meeting and delivered addresses.

They spoke on the strike situation throughout the state, and expressed a hopefulness for a successful fight. Mr. Shirer stated that the miners of the entire southern portion of the state were out and standing as firmly as they were on the first day of the strike.

This is Mr. Shirer's first visit to Massillon, and he is favorably impressed with its appearance. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of last week, Mr Shirer held meetings at Salem, Washingtonville and New Lisbon, in this state, and at Cannelton, Pa. His efforts were rewarded by 450 men employed at those places coming out on strike until the national convention had been held.

The delegates to the Columbus convention were chosen as follows: James Parks, Canal Fulton; David Sawyer, Clinton; J. J. Mossop, North Lawrence; James Appleby and M. J. Beatty, of this city.

Mr. Wetter Resigns.

Jacob Wetter has resigned as administrator of the estate of Peter G. Albright, and Attorney W. R. McCaughey was today appointed his successor. Mr. Wetter's reason for resigning is that he cannot give the Albright estate the proper attention without shirking his business, and the services of an attorney would be necessary at any rate, in making final settlements.

If you want a pair of fine boots or shoes, hand made, to order, you can get them at 21 West Main street. Shoes made in all styles, sewed or pegged. Repairing promply and neatly done. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Herman R. Hintz.

AT ZANESVILLE TODAY.

The Work Completed and the Convention Adjourns.

A. W. JONES GETS SECOND PLACE.

Foraker Men Name the Whole Ticket and Secure Control of the State Central Committee—Spirited Contests for the Minor Offices.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

ZANESVILLE, May 29.—Very little sleeping was done in Zanesville last night. It was well after midnight before the convention adjourned. After a long and exciting session, the prospect of passing the few remaining hours in the stuffy hotel room was less alluring to thousands than to spend them in fixing up slates for destruction today. The Massillonians present concentrated their energy on Harvey J. Eckley, who was a candidate for attorney general, and after arranging a dozen combinations retired to a well earned repose. The delegates occupied a commodious room, at least 6x10, in the Clarendon, boasting of one inside window.

Delegate Ricks, of the third ward, was the first to report, and turned up his toes so pathetically that when Delegate Humberger arrived later he was horrified by the belief that he had been assigned to the morgue and that the little white cots were marble slabs. Mr. Humberger announced in the morning that he had counted seven of these cots in the evening, but could find only five when aroused from his slumber by Delegate Bayliss. Delegate Stoehr's baby crib creaked and groaned as though racked with pain during the few hours he spent in it, and he departed early for the dining room, where he ordered three breakfasts and then re-addressed himself to the business of booming Eckly. In the course of the night sneak thieves did a land office business, and probably a hundred men mourned the loss of watches and studs. One of the rascals opened the door of the Massillon headquarters and glanced around, but Mr. Stohr rolled over at the moment, and he hastily left. Visitors who could not obtain lodging, or were too tired, found corners in the softly carpeted hall, and rested there as best they could. The Clarendon is managed by Garrett & Horton, the latter being the C. C. Horton, formerly of the Conrad. He is not here just now, having been called to Jamestown, N. Y., by the death of his wife's father, Dr. Hall. He left instructions concerning the care of his fellow citizens and one of his kind attentions was a drive behind a spirited team this morning. The Clarendon is the center of the political disturbance, and taxed as it is the managers are meeting emergencies creditably and satisfactorally.

The convention met promptly at 9 o'clock. Foster read the platform, and it was adopted with cheers for the resolution on McKinley and Foraker.

Gen. Asa W. Jones, of Youngstown, was nominated for lieutenant governor by acclamation.

The first ballot for auditor of state resulted as follows: Chas. Dick, 225; Asa Jenkins, 62; W. D. Guilbert, 358, A. B. Holcomb, 144; L. M. Barrick, 43. No choice; 414 necessary.

Second ballot—Guilbert, 550; Dick, 175; Jenkins, 20; Holcomb, 79; Barrick, 3. Guilbert was nominated.

Foster wired the official notice to Bushnell, announcing that the committee on notification would meet him at Springfield at 2 p. m. Saturday.

For supreme judge, eloquent nominating speeches were made by Judge West for John G. Price, by Col. Douglass for Thomas A. Minshall, and by Col. Brigham for Charles A. Bowersox. The first ballot resulted: Price, 345; Minshall, 386; Bowersox, 73; no nomination. Minshall was nominated on the second ballot, receiving 529, Price 282, Bowersox 16.

The first ballot for attorney general resulted as follows: Wm. Parmeter, 141; Harvey J. Eckley, 134; Edward J. West, 71½; Frank S. Monnett, 174; John S. Jones, 87; Harry L. Dougherty, 187½; George Schroth, 42.

Foraker men named the whole ticket by about the same running vote as that for governor last night. Ex-Governor Foraker and his most close personal friends took active part in the proceedings to the last. Their opponents made no aggressive contest after the vote that had been shown for General Bushnell The Foraker men also secured control of the state central committee and organized it in all respects in their interest. The most notable defeat today was that of Major Charles Dick for auditor, who has been chairman of the state executive committee for three years, and is Governor McKinley's close political friend and manager. Dick was defeated by W. D Gilbert, one of the most aggressive Foraker men in the state. Senator Sherman, Secretary Foster and other old-time leaders occupied seats on the stage, and saw the slaughter of what were called mossbacks by so-called kids, yet it is conceded that McKinley will be accorded the Ohio delegation to the next national convention.

Second ballot for attorney general—Parmeter, 160; Eckley, 69; West, 31; Monnett, 280; Jones, 28; Daugherty, 264.

General Grosvenor nominated J B. Allen for clerk of supreme court and he was chosen by acclamation.

General Grosvenor from the committee on notification, reported the receipt of a telegram from Bushnell saying that he would do his utmost to make victory certain in November.

Third ballot for attorney general: Parmeter, 75; Eckley, 30; Monnett, 486; Daugherty, 236; Monnett nominated.

First ballot for state treasurer: Frank E. Archer, 193; R. P. Rifenbrick, 212; W. T. Cope, 146; Samuel B. Campbell, 217; Samuel A. Hunter, 118; Theodore Cook, 46.

Third ballot for state treasurer: Campbell, 336; Rifenbrick, 158; Cope, 26; Hunter, 301.

Campbell has been nominated for treasurer, and E. L. Lybarger, of Coshocton, for board of public works.

After adopting the eagle as the party emblem, and passing the usual local resolutions of thanks, and authorizing the state committee to fill all vacancies, the convention, at 1:10 p. m, adjourned.

AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Unusually Interesting Exercises are Held this Afternoon.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]

Thursday will be Memorial day, and it is being duly honored in the Massillon public schools this afteernoon. Special exercises will be held in every room. All of the rooms are decorated appropriately, and the teachers and scholars of the respective departments have prepared programmes that promise to be entertaining as well as suitable to the occasion. The North street building and lawn presents a most patriotic appearance with its flags, red white and blue bunting and muskets that have seen actual service. From the roof to the ground there extend several long strips of bunting, and from scores of different points on the roof flags great and small float to the breeze. On the lawn on either side of the walk muskets have been formed into stands by the skillful hands of William Brown, who performed the same service on certain memorable occasions some thirty years ago.

The teachers and scholars have spared no pains to make their respective rooms appear as patriotic as possible, and the artistic arrangements of the red, white and blue bunting the flags and the pictures of the great men who have fought and bled for their country, show that it was not the work of an instant. In the high school of which Miss Robinson is principal, and Wm. Johns assistant, the decorations are particularly pretty and nicely arranged. The exercises this afternoon will, no doubt, be very impressive, and one glance at the many bright faces of the young ladies and gentlemen convinces one that they will be interesting and enjoyable. The Rev. Geo. B. Smith, chaplain of the G. A. R., will deliver an address. A fine large likeness of Abraham Lincoln has been procured, and one of the features of the afternoon's exercises will be the hanging of this picture. The other rooms are all similarly decorated.

In Miss Graham's room, where two score or more of future great men and women are daily wrestling with the intricacies of the a b c's and other deep and important studies, the decorations are very pretty and speak eloquently for Miss Graham's taste and patriotism of certain little fellows who declared that they were willing to miss school in order to gather evergreens with which to bedeck the room. The East street building is no less attractively decorated The lawn, the trees, the pump and the building itself are bedecked with flags and bunting. In every room several muskets can be seen standing in the corners, and these guns are the means of creating a vast amount of speculation among the boys who cannot understand why the guns were made so heavy in those troublous times. The young people and their teachers have made extensive preparations for the occasion, and those who attend the exercises may expect an enjoyable time.

The West Tremont street building, over which Mr. John Ellis presides, is also nicely decorated. The yard presents a fine appearance. with hundreds of flags lying about the grass. From, the flag staff on the roof there floats one immense flag. An arch draped with the national colors extends over the sidewalk. The interior of the building is as nicely arranged as the exterior.

The G. A. R. will send a delegation of veterans to each of the schools this afternoon.

The other school buildings are similarly decorated, and appropriate exercises will be held this afternoon.

ORDERED OUT OF TOWN.

A Malicious-Minded Tramp Stones a Train.

Special Officer Stacy, who is employed by the Pennsylvania Railway Company, and who was recently indicted by the grand jury for manslaughter, had a lively skirmish with a tramp at the Ft. Wayne station in Massillon, Saturday night. At Canton an individual entered the west bound passenger train, due here at 5:48, and refused to pay his fare. Stacy was also on board and forced the fellow to leave the train when it drew into the station in this city. Fearing confinement in the city prison the tramp paid the fare, then threw his coat, and undertook to punish Stacy at fisticuffs. Stacy, however, landed a well directed blow with his mace and completely knocked his opponent out. Just as the train was leaving the station the tramp siezed a large stone and threw it at one of the coaches. The stone barely missed a window at which a passenger was sitting Marshal Markel lodged the fellow in jail and on Sunday ordered him out of town. He gave his name as Charles Smith and named Chicago as his home.

The Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, May 29.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, active, $4.40@$4.85; cattle, 10 lower; sheep, weak, lower.

July wheat sold up to 82⅜.

Wheat 79⅞; corn 52½; oats 30½

Toledo Wheat Market.

TOLEDO, May 29.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat, 84½

Glad Tidings.

The grand specific for the prevailing malady of the age, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, costiveness, general debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery King for the nerves. This great herbal tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies Samples free. Large packages 50c and 25c. Sold by McCuen, 15 West Main street.

Mrs. M. B. Cecil has opened a fine ice cream parlor in Navarre. We wish her success in her new undertaking.

WILL SUE THE CITY.

Mr. Zupp, of East Greenville, Claims $5,000 Damages.

THE CITY COUNCIL'S DOINGS.

Improvement Ordinances Laid Upon the Table—The City Ordinances Amended to Prohibit Bicycle Riding on Sidewalks—An Interesting Session.

But little business of importance was transacted at the regular meeting of the city council held on Tuesday evening. Messrs. Hering and Paul were not present.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor Schott reported that notices had been sent to property owners in Center street, between Main and North streets, instructing them to lay flag walks at once

The mayor reported that he had ascertained that Wm Castleman owned no property in North street. Mr. Castleman was notified by Mr. Smith's resolution, at a recent meeting, to lay flag walk in front of his property in North street.

The street commission, by the secretary Orlando C. Volkmor, recommended a change in the course leading storm water to the Wooster street culvert. The sewer at this point was greatly damaged by the recent flood.

Engineer D. C. Borton submitted a profile of a grade to be established on Edna street.

The above reports were accepted and filed, on a motion made by Mr. Graze.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Resolutions authorizing the establishment of grades on Water street, between the C., L. & W. track and Grant street, and on North Grant street, were read for the third time and laid upon the table for two weeks, on Mr. Huber's motion, to permit action on preliminary measures relative to the matter which had been omitted at a previous meeting.

An ordinance providing for the amendment of sections 109 and 110 of the city ordinances was read for the first time. The amendment offered to 109 declares it unlawful for any person to ride or propel a bicycle or tricycle upon sidewalks abutting on paved streets. Section 110 as amended will prohibit persons to ride bicycles within the city limits at a rate of speed in excess of eight miles per hour.

The fire committee was authorized to act in regard to the disposition of the money collected as rent for the house owned by the city in Charles street. The motion was made by Mr Smith.

The committee instructed to investigate in regard to the Barrett State street claim was granted another week.

Mr. Huber presented a complaint made by Thomas Thomas in regard to the condition of his West Main street property. It is alleged that the house was so greatly damaged upon being raised, when the street was paved, that it has since been uninhabited. The claim was referred te the committee on claims and accounts for investigation.

Mr. Reay's resolution to improve Mill street, from state street to the city limit, by graveling, was adopted on Mr. Graze's motion.

A second resolution by Mr. Reay, instructing the engineer to investigate the cost of building a sewer on Mill street between Plum and north streets, was also adopted, on Mr. Graze's motion.

A resolution presented by Mr. Smith, instructing the engineer to report a grade on High street from Main to Wellman streets, received no second.

The mayor was authorized to notify Edwin Bayliss to repair the sidewalk abutting on his East Main street property within twenty days, on Mr. Kramer's motion.

On Mr. Smith's motion the mayor was instructed to notify Dr. A. A. Hallock to improve the sidewalk in front of his Main street residence.

The street and alley committee was instructed to inspect the sewer in East Oak street.

It was unanimously agreed upon that the members of the council should, as a body, join in the procession on Decoration day.

The committee on light was instructed, on Mr. Reay's motion, to ascertain, if possible, whether or not the electric light placed at the intersection of Oak and Mill streets was not the one ordered to be placed at the extreme end of East Oak street.

A communication from Attorney Charles Upham, of Canton, counsel for a Mr. Zupp, of East Greenville, notified the counsel that Mr. Zupp has established a claim against the city in the sum of $5,000. Mr. Zupp claims that a rotten plank in the foot-bridge over the canal in Main street caused him to fall, and in so doing he injured his leg, which had been amputated, so as to render it impossible for him to wear an artificial leg. The judiciary committee and the solicitor were authorized to investigate the matter.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer, and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what what they need. 50 cents per bottle at Baltzly's drug store.

A rounded spoonful of Cleveland's Baking Powder does better work than a heaping spoonful of others.

Bread and cake raised with Cleveland's Baking Powder keep their freshness and flavor.

"Pure and "Sure."

Newman.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Nora Hardgrove, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Wm M Hardgrove, to Simon Walter, on Wednesday, June 5.

We have several complaints against the county board of examiners for teachers' certificates for using a grammar in their recent examination that is foreign to a large number of our school districts. This suggests the idea that all our text books should be uniform throughout the country.

The coal operators of the Massillon district now have a difference of opinion with the Thiel detective agency as the result of the latter's notorious arbitration of the mining trouble. We are not aware of what goods were delivered to the operators by the detectives, but fully believe that when the operators resorted to such tactics at that time that they should be compelled to pay every dollar of the bill.

Miss Alice Rowlands returned to her home from Cleveland, on Thursday of last week, and is now enjoying the country breezes.

Mr. George Williams is now in the employ of the Prudential Insurance Company and will prove a valuable acquisition to the company as well as to himself.

We are pleased to note the fact that our young friend, Robert Ralston, jr., was successful in a recent county examination for free tuition in any of the county schools. Robert is truly laying the foundation for a useful and honorable life.

A meeting is called for all those interested in our public schools in Districts 6 and 8, on Saturday, June 1, for the purpose of taking action against the reduction of our school year from eight to seven months, as voted by the township board.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Morgan and daughter Sadie have gone to Youngstown to visit the former's parents, before leaving for Oregon. On Monday evening a large number of their friends gave them a surprise as a token of respect before their departure. The evening was pleasantly spent in playing games, singing and social conversation. An elegant repast was served at 11 o'clock, when all returned to their homes, wishing the family a safe and prosperous journey to their Western home.

Decoration day is to be properly observed in our village. We have not seen the programme, but learned that we are to meet at the schoolhouse at 9 a. m. sharp, where the affair will be in the hands of Chief Marshal E W. Dehoff. R. A. Pitts, esq., of Massillon, will deliver the oration. Let everybody turn out and render what assistance they can.

East Greenville.

Mrs. John Beaven is very low with lung fever and pleurisy but at this writing is a little better under the treatment of Dr. Hamie, of this place.

D. Edwards and G. Waisuer are in Cleveland this week.

The victim of the recent stabbing affray is around again, and will soon be ready for another scrap.

Mrs. J. L. Davis, of Newman, is very sick at the home of her son-in law, Thomas Stanford, of this place.

It is quietly whispered in this village that William Jones expects to take part in a wedding in the near future.

Jonathan Roe has left this village and has gone to stay with his sister at Mineral Point.

The miners are all quiet at this writing. No coal digging at present except what it takes to keep the boilers going and mines from drowning.

Crystal Spring.

Born, to Mr and Mrs. P. E. Meisner, a daughter.

Fred Mohtor and Miss Ernestine Drillion were united in marriage by the Rev. James Kuhn, of Massillon.

Will Hoagland moved into the house recently vacated by H. Shultz.

J. Gregory was summoned to North Lawrence on account of the severe illness of his sister.

The Athletics, of this place, defeated the Stars, of Canal Fulton, by the score of 10 to 6. The features of the game were the playing of J. Able at short, and the pitching of "Peepy." On Saturday the Spiders, of West Brookfield, won a victory off the Athletics, on the former grounds, by a score of 18 to 12.

George Wilson, of near West Paris, Canada, is visiting his uncle, Levi Wilson.

The Greatest Sufferers in the World

are women: their delicate organizations being particularly susceptible to derangement and disease. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Roundout, N. Y., purifies the blood and cures all the sicknesses peculiar to the sex; it fortifies the system against the diseases incident to old age It is the best medicine in the world for women.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thomas Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at Baltzly's drug ssore. Regular size 50c, and $1.

Picket Fence! Picket Fence!

We solicit orders from farmers west and south of Massillon. Have built built over forty miles of picket fence the five years past. Our aim: Best work at a reasonable price. We refer to John Hemperly, Abr. Kittinger, Abr. Zupp, of near East Greenville for reference. Correspondance solicited.
D. KIRCHHOFER, Dalton, O.

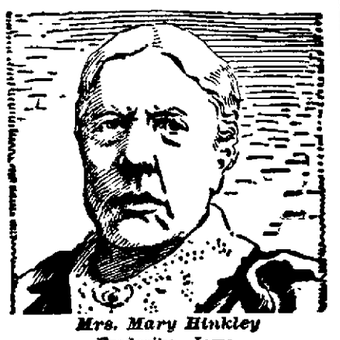
A Remarkable Cure for Rheumatism

From the Groton Connecticut Review.

David Lewis, who has been afflicted all winter by rheumatism, is out again and all due to one of the medicines advertised in our columns. After trying everything possible he used Chamberlin's Pain Balm, which has relieved him of all pain, from which he was a constant sufferer and promises to make him fit for duty soon. We know David has been a great sufferer and are glad to see him around again. Sold by Ph. Morganthaler druggist, Massillon.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chiblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.



Mrs. Mary Hinkley
Frederika, Iowa.

Goitre 31 Years

Tenacious Chronic Case Gives Way to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Thirty-one years ago, after dangerous illness, my neck began to swell. It did not give me any trouble, except the deformity, for many years. About ten years ago it commenced to pain me and if I took cold I would have

Terrible Choking Spells.

Even my people thought my last hour had come. I read of a lady in Kalamazoo, Mich., who had been cured of goitre by Hood's Sarsaparilla and immediately began to take this medicine, using several bottles. My neck measured 21 inches last May against 16 inches now. It is a wonder and astonishment to my friends and neighbors, for I was growing worse all the time and no one thought I could live through the winter. All thought a cure impossible as I am 64 years of age." MRS. MARY HINKLEY, Frederika, Iowa. Take only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billousness, headache. 25c.

Special Inducements for Cash Only

—ON MY ENTIRE STOCK OF—

FURNITURE!

Call and see that we mean business.

S. HIGERD'S, - 53 South Erie St.

UNDERTAKING in all its branches. Night Calls answered from 89 North Hill street or Farmer's Telephone 200.

G. A. R. Hats.

Stetson's Columbia	$5 00
" Serene	5.00
Sherman style; worth $2 50 for	1.50
Grant Style, worth $3 00 for	2.00
" " " 2.00 for	1.00

Men's Black and Brown Tourists worth $2.50 for $1.50.

Boys' Silver and Brown Alpines, worth $2.00 for $1.00.

Men's Nutria Crushers, worth $2.50 for $1.50.

Men's Neckwear,

Boys' Neckwear,

Star Dress Shirts,

Boys' Never-Break Fast Black Bicycle Hose 25c worth 35c.

Star Negligee Shirts

SPANGLER & CO.

Hatters and Men's Furnishers, selling direct from manufacturers.

Men's Fine Straw Hats, all the latest shapes.

Boys' $1.00 Sailors for..... 50 cts

Men's $1.00 Yachts for..... 50 cts

Sole Agents for Knox Fine Straws.

$2.50 Bicycle Pants for..... $1.50

Lisle Thread Society Gloves worth 25cts for 15cts.

Latest in Umbrellas and Walking Sticks

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THAT THICK COAL VEIN.

Result of an Investigation Near West Lebanon.

CERTAINLY RICH TERRITORY.

The Reports of Fabulous Finds Rest Upon a Substantial Basis—Many Coal Companies Interested in the Undeveloped Portion of the District.

For a month or more past, stories of great coal finds in the vicinity of West Lebanon have floated to this city and have created more or less of a flutter among the coal men. The various veins struck were reported to be anywhere from three to twelve feet in thickness, and the coal was said to be of the very best quality. The latest rumor which originated in those regions is that twelve feet of coal had been found on the farm of Frederick Wetter. This report was received with much incredulity by the Massillon operators, who are generally of the opinion that the coal which can be found in that district cannot differ very greatly from the other veins of the valley.

Every farmer who owns an acre of land near the farms on which that coal is reported to have been struck, is holding on to his property, no doubt waiting until the true state of affairs can be learned and then to act accordingly.

Last fall old Michael Masters, whose fortune consists of a spotless reputation, two stalwart and industrious sons, a faithful wife and a small farm of ten acres, became convinced that under his little property there lay coal in vast quantities, only waiting to be located by man, and to be put to the use for which nature had designed it. So, some time in September, Mr. Masters and his two sons, Ira and Isaac, set up their drilling apparatus and worked steadily until they were forced to shut down by the extremely cold weather. When spring came work was resumed, and on election day, April 1st, after casting their ballots as they thought best, Mr. Masters and his sons returned to their work and sent their drill whizzing through four feet of the cleanest and brightest looking coal that has ever been found in the district. Ten minutes after the coal had been struck a man named Peters, who is something of a prospector, stepped up to Mr. Masters and offered him $4,000 in cold cash for his little farm. The offer was refused, and Mr. Masters has never regretted his action. It was not very long until E. G. Krause, of Cleveland, J. C. Albright and the Warwick Coal Company, of this city, had agents out in that section of the country looking into matters and considering the advisability of drilling. The proprietors of the adjoining farms at once began to probe their land, each hoping for the same or better results than their fortunate neighbors.

On the farm of Isaiah Oberlin, which is leased by the E. G. Krause Coal Company, six feet and ten inches of solid coal has been struck. More holes are being put down at other places on the farm, and the results of these ventures are being awaited with much suspense. This same company has begun operation on the farm of Adam Oberlin. J. C. Albright has found coal on Philip Geis's farm, and E. G. Krause is so sure of success that he has leased the entire property of Miss Ruth Bashford, a maiden lady who owns a farm of 170 acres, and will begin drilling thereon before long. Jacob Von Gunten's farm lies just across the road from Michael Masters's residence, and it is here that nine feet of coal is reported to have been found. It cannot be disputed that nine feet has been found, but it is lodged in such a peculiar manner that it cannot be easily mined. The first coal found was fourteen inches in thickness; then came several feet of rock; under the rock three more feet of coal were struck; then more rock, followed by three feet of the genuine article; then came sandstone, and under this the last vein, two and one-half feet in thickness, was found. The whole amounts to about nine feet and eight inches. Since then four feet and three inches of solid coal has been found on another part of the farm. The drilling was done by Jacob Von Gunten, jr., and Ira Masters. E. G. Krause wants to lease both this land and Mr. Masters's property, and he will probably succeed in doing so next week. On the farm of Fred Wetter, where the twelve foot vein was said to have been located, four feet and nine inches of good solid coal was found at a depth of 217 feet. The foregoing report is entirely authentic, and the situation is portrayed exactly as it was found by an INDEPENDENT reporter, who visited the farmers concerned on Friday afternoon. These farms are located about six miles west of Massillon near Stand's church.

It is thought by the farmers that the rumor that twelve feet of coal had been found originated through the local gossips. The drill did probe twelve feet of substance closely resembling coal, and they think that this started the story.

A Bad Fall.

John Groetzinger, a tinner employed by A. F. Portmann, fell from the roof of Jacob F. Snyder's residence, in East Main street, at 5 o'clock on Friday evening. Groetzinger dropped a distance of twenty-two feet striking the ground directly upon his feet. He sustained internal injuries but Dr. Hattery, the attending physician, does not consider Groetzinger's condition serious. The injured man was taken to his room at the Wilcox House.

Horseshoers Organize.

About twenty horseshoers from this city and Canton assembled at the C. M. B. A. hall on Saturday evening, and took preliminary steps toward strengthening and reorganizing their union. Mr. Nickleson, of Canton, presided and Charles Bartholemy was chosen as secretary. Those present were all in favor of this course and before long the Canton-Massillon horseshoers' organization will be an established and important factor in the ranks of the organized labor of the country.

FOR USING DYNAMITE.

Important Arrests at Canal Fulton by Game Warden Caldwell.

Thomas Temple and William Axwell, of Canal Fulton, were arrested Saturday morning at the instigation of Deputy Game Warden Caldwell, of this city, on a charge of killing fish in the Tuscarawas river by the use of dynamite. The men were arrested by Marshal Harry Buck, of Canal Fulton, who brought his prisoners to Massillon, where they were arraigned before Justice Folger. They waived an examination and gave bond in the sum of $200 for their appearance in court on Tuesday. The evidence against the alleged dynamiters is said to be very strong, and they will not be dealt with leniently.

THE DETECTIVE CLAIMS

Bills for Whisky and Chewing Gum.

THE STRIKE HISTORY REVIVED.

Interesting Incidents Brought to Light by the Suit Brought Against the Massillon Coal Operators—Protection that Comes Pretty High.

The thrilling fact was contained in Friday's INDEPENDENT that Thiel's detective agency, of Chicago, had sued the Massillon coal operators for $2,000, a balance alleged to be due for services rendered. The case has been begun in the United States circuit court at Cleveland, and the petition filed there is interesting.

The agency says that the mine owners in the Massillon district appointed Messrs. Mullins, Pocock and Albright to act as a committee to manage the strike. This committee, wishing to obtain evidence to be used in arbitration with the miners, entered into negotiations with Thiel agency. They agreed, it is claimed, to pay $5 a day for the services of every detective, and to pay all his expenses. The detectives were to guard the property of the company and to mingle with the miners for the purpose of securing information of value to the operators.

The detectives began their work in the latter part of September, and continued it until February of this year. The operators received, it is averred, 171 days of service from the detectives, which, at the rate of $5 a day, made $855. That, added to expenses, aggregated $1,429. The November bill was $1,073, and the December bill about the same. In all, it is claimed, the operators contracted a debt of $3,639.08, of which $857.73 has been paid, leaving a balance still due of $2,781.35, with interest.

During the latter half of September the detectives drank up $29.55 worth of liquor, while $16.30 was credited to incidentals. October 1, $1.35 was spent in buying drinks for the miners. On September 27, 28 and 29, $5.85 was used in that way. Cigars were also purchased for the miners while the detectives were gathering something to be used in arbitration by the operators. Twenty cents was squandered in cigars one day in October to "jolly" a pit boss. Another item is devoted to a sum paid for advertising in Chicago papers, presumably for miners or more detectives.

ACCIDENT AT DALTON.

A Painter Falls Through a Window Sash—Other Notes.

DALTON, O., May 25.—Mr. Bert Weaver met with quite an accident yesterday while painting down at Tom Cully's. He was standing on the window sill, when he slipped and fell through, breaking the glass and cutting quite a gash in his wrist, and severing an artery. He suffered great loss of blood before he could be brought to town. Dr. J. M. Palmer dressed the wound.

Great preparations are being made for the observance of Decoration Day exercises. Decorating will be conducted by the Dalton Post, after which the Jr. O. U. A. M. will have charge, and present a play at the school. An excellent programme has been arranged for this occasion. The ladies of the G. A. R. Circle will serve ice cream on the school lawn, afternoon and evening.

The Schultz Wagon Company, have been disappointed in procuring the piece of ground which they had intended for the location of their shops, and have, therefore, decided not to build. They have been having an excellent trade this summer, and we think they ought to stay, but wish them success where they go.

The Odd Fellows of this place attended the meeting of the grand lodge at Canton Tuesday.

Quite a number of young people are going to attend the Christian Endeavor convention at Doylestown today.

Will Leave Dalton.

The Schultz Wagon Company will leave Dalton after all. The company had accepted the citizens' offer, and had verbally contracted for a tract of land. When they were ready to take the land they found that some speculators had purchased it and proposed to make money out of them. They say:

"No one in God's world would have thought of buying this piece at this instance had they not known that the Schultz Wagon Company were laying their plans to use the ground. Being greatly discouraged, our plans all upset, nothing else near as suitable on account of size, switch, evenness, location, etc. Now we have finally decided that we will not build our shops in Dalton; that this (base ball park) may be used as such hereafter, and that some other 'sucker' may pay the $250 bonus."

A Dillonvale Incident.

The idle miners at Dillonvale and Laurelton on the W. & L. E. railway have applied to the Jefferson county authorities for assistance. They demand food for their wives and children who are in great need. The day after the appeal for help was made a car load of Wheeling beer was unloaded at the two places and checked out to the heads of different families.

THAT NEW COURT HOUSE

How Stark County Pays the Bills.

AN EXPENSIVE "ALTERATION."

Bonds Have Been Issued, Thus far, for $125,000, and a Levy of one Mill has Been Made to pay for Construction—Additional Levies Will be Necessary.

CANTON, May 25.—The new court house will cost Stark county, according to Auditor Loichot's statement this morning, no less than $200,000, and possibly $210,000. Already there has been $160,000 expended on the structure, and the work will not be wholly completed until fall. The contractors are now working on the interior, and the stairways will be finished within a week. The east portion of the structure is now finished with the exception of painting. It has been decided but recently that the court rooms shall be decorated in a modern manner and bids for this work are now being advertised for in connection with the painting. Bids for both must be filed by June 1.

Architect Hammond has stated that he expects the new court house to be ready for occupancy by the first day of September, barring accidents and unlooked for delays.

The first money made available for the construction of the building was $25,000, a bond issue in that amount having been authorized to make certain "repairs" on the old structure. This sum proved to be barely enough to dismantle the old building. County bonds to the amount of $100,000 were then issued, and this money was soon swallowed up, leaving the building a trifle more than half finished. It was here that the residents began to open their eyes. The next move was to levy an assessment of one mill upon the taxable property in Stark county.

The taxable property in Stark county is valued at a little more than $40,000,000, and the levy would amount to something over $40,000. Now according to the above statement of the county auditor, this amount and the $125,000 secured by issuing bonds has also been expended up to date. The structure completed is to cost in the neighborhood of $210,000, and the cash thus far made available has amounted to $165,000 in round figures. One more levy of one mill should therefore complete the building, unless extras are proposed and approved.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

The new officers of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. have been installed, as follows:

Grand Master, B. S. Dryfus, Shawnee.
Deputy Grand Master, J. C. Whittaker, Dayton.
Grand Warden, W. S. Bell, Zanesville.
Grand Secretary, C. H. Lehman, Pomeroy.
Grand Treasurer, L. W. Sherwood, Columbus,
Representatives to Sovereign Grand Lodge, A. C. Cable of Covington, Mylo S. Clapp of Warren.
Grand Chaplain, Rev. C. L. Winget, Columbus.
Grand Marshal, Fred. H. Croughton, Columbus.
Grand Conductor, H. C. Brown, Massillon.
Grand Guardian, George H. Beach, Bryan.
Grand Herald, David Diebold, Cincinnati.

At a memorial service H. C. Brown, of Massillon, spoke of the death of John Ogden, P. G. W.

MR. KRAMER'S TALLY-HO.

The Latest Purchase of an Enterprising Man.

H. V. Kramer's tally-ho coach arrived Saturday. It was manufactured by A. E. Herman, of Terre Haute, Ind., expressly for Mr. Kramer, from the latter's own designs. Mr. Kramer has had this sort of a conveyance in mind for two years and after completing his drawings he awarded the contract to the A. E. Herman company. The coach has a seating capacity of twenty-four persons and the seats are so arranged that all can sit comfortably. It is provided with storage batteries and incandescent lights.

Two long wicker baskets are attached to the rear end of the vehicle, where parasols and umbrellas may be stored. A refrigerator where ice may be stored opens at the rear. The tallyho includes all the latest conveniences together with many improvements devised in Mr. Kramer's fertile brain, and it is sure to be in great demand this summer. It is the handsomest vehicle in Stark county and is a credit to both Mr. Kramer and its manufacturers, the A. E. Herman Company.

AN INTERESTING SALE.

E. B. Bayliss Closes Out His Livery Stock at Public Auction.

Everybody who had a little time on Saturday, put in more or less of it at the public sale of E. B. Bayliss's livery stable outfit. It isn't often that an interesting event like this takes place in town. The crowd seemed immovable, except at one period when a vender of Limburger cheese brought his odorous wares into the thick of it, and exposed them for sale. Then there was a scatterment, but it did not last long. The cheese man went his way. Buffalo robes—they are getting more valuable every year, sold like hot cakes. Little bits of ones, well worn at that, sold for three, four and five dollars. Horses brought as low as $5 and as much as $300 for a team of sorrels. They were purchased by Mrs. Warren Jacobs, who had a sharp contest before she secured her bargain. They are beauties, perfectly matched and well gaited. One good work horse, with a sore shoulder, but very useful still, sold for $5. Livery horses in fair condition sold for $50. Odds and ends went at all prices. A fine new coach, with rubber tires, purchased only three months ago for $1,000 was sold to Liveryman Housel, of Canton, for $800. A blue trap was bid in for Mr. Bayliss.

Now is the time to subscribe.

A FULL HALF CENTURY.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilhelm Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Neighbors, friends and relatives assembled at the fine old country home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Wilhelm, about a mile from Justus, Wednesday, and joined in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm's marriage. There were not less than 200 present, and among the most youthful in feelings if not in years, were the bridegroom, aged 71, and the bride, aged 69. Mr. Wilhelm was born in the northern part of Stark county, in what is now a portion of Summit county. Mrs. Wilhelm is a native of Milton, now Wilmot. During their first years of married life Mr. Wilhelm was a cabinet maker and undertaker, but forty-three years ago he settled on the farm where he now lives, prosperous and happy, the father of eleven children, of whom seven are now living.

After the usual greetings had been exchanged, Wednesday, immense tables were brought out on the lawn, and, needless to say, the dinner was heartily enjoyed.

When the feast was over, the eldest son, George W. Wilhelm called the company to order. The Rev. M. L. Oliver, of Navarre; Wm. Johnston, of Wilmot; W. S. Spidle, of Wilmot, and J. S. Wilhelm, of Johnstown, followed with bright addresses. The last named spoke for the family, and recited an original poem of which these are four lines.

Full fifty years have marched along,
In solemn stately tread,
Since youth and maiden blithe and strong
Entwrapt in joy were wed.

Many young people recited or sang, and the afternoon passed quickly and pleasantly. Many remembrances in the form of appropriate gifts were left. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Reed and children, Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Crawford, Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Menuez, and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wilhelm, of Massillon; Mrs. Ellery and children, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. George Rex and children, Mrs. Amanda Culbertson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pfouts and Mrs. Mary Ball, of Canton, and Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Wilhelm, of Canal Fulton.

Probate Court News.

CANTON, May 28.—Willie Guy Martin has been adopted by Mr. and Mrs. John Alzner, of Alliance.

John J. Grove has been appointed administrator of the estate of Sarah Shepler, of Bethlehem township.

Edward S. Raff has been appointed guardian of May Wikidal, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Daniel Wurtz and Emma Henderson, of Massillon; Henry E. Huthmacher and Anna M. Kettering, of Canton; George T. Struggles and Mary L. Liggett, Canal Fulton; John Plott and Hattie Evans, of Massillon.

Delicate Diseases

Of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

Treaties Opening a Way to a Combination of Countries.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Few treaties of far-reaching importance have recently been made between Nicaragua and Honduras, and official copies have just been received in Washington. The treaties have been under negotiations for some time, and were finally put into effect by proclamation on the 15th of last month. They are the first practical step toward the formation of a Central American nation out of the several small republics of Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador and Costa Rica. The first treaty forms a defensive alliance in case of foreign war, and an offensive alliance against common enemies. It obliterates commercial frontiers so that foreign goods once admitted to one country are free to enter the other. An express provision is made against the possibility of war between the countries by an article requiring difference to be adjusted by arbitration by some government on the American continent.

Article 53 is the one looking to the union in a single nation, and is as follows: "The high contracting parties solemnly declare that they cannot and will consider as foreign the other Central American countries, and that they will labor constantly to maintain the family bonds and the greatest cordiality in their relations, making a common cause with them in case of war or other difficulties with foreign countries, and mediating in their international relations. To this end the present treaty will be submitted to their consideration, inviting them to subscribe to it as a common Central American treaty, until the arrival of the day when they shall be incorporated in a single nation."

Headache Destroys Health

Resulting in poor memory, irritability, nervousness and intellectual exhaustion. It induces other forms of disease, such as epilepsy, heart disease, apoplexy, insanity, etc.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Mrs. Chas. A. Myers, 201 Hanna St., Fort Wayne, Ind., writes Oct. 7, 1894: "I suffered terribly with severe headaches, dizziness, backache and nervousness, gradually growing worse until my life was despaired of, and try what we would, I found no relief until I commenced using Dr. Miles' Nervine. I have taken five bottles and believe I am a well woman, and I have taken great comfort in recommending all of my friends to use Nervine. You may publish this letter if you wish, and I hope it may be the means of saving some other sick mother's life, as it did mine."

On sale by all druggists. Book on Heart and Nerves sent FREE. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

Shooting Affray at Church.

NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., May 27.—A bad shooting affray took place at the Troy Presbyterian church on the line between this county and Woodford Sunday, between George and John Montgomery, brothers, and Arch D. Riley. Riley was killed and George Montgomery fatally wounded. Five shots were exchanged, one taking effect on Montgomery and three on Riley. The trouble grew out of Riley deceiving a sister of the Montgomerys two years ago, and then refusing to live with her.

Administrator Sued For $5,000.

HAMILTON, O., May 27.—Kate C. Minor has instituted proceedings in the court of common pleas against Estes G. Rathbone, administrator of the will of Jane H. Campbell, deceased. The plaintiff claims judgment on two notes, one for $2,113, the other for $3,349, which she says Jane Campbell gave her, but which the administrator refused to pay. A demurrer has been filed to the suit on the ground that the claim is barred by the statute of limitations.

Arbitrators at Work.

COLUMBUS, May 27.—The state arbitration board has taken a hand in the Hamilton printers' lockout or strike. Mayor O. S. Bosch writes that 32 persons are affected, and that the companies concerned are the publishers of the Democrat, Republican and News, and that the cause is the employment of child labor and refusal to recognize the union.

Indorsed Governor McKinley.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—The Republican County convention, which was held here Saturday, unanimously indorsed Governor William McKinley for the presidency and Hon James B. Foraker for United States senator. Sixty-two delegates to the Republican State convention, to be held at Zanesville next week, were elected and instructed to vote for James H. Hoyt for governor.

Neuralgia

ATTACKS THE EYES

Makes THE LIGHT Unbearable.

PERMANENTLY CURED BY USING

Ayer's Pills

"My husband was subject to severe attacks of neuralgia which caused him great pain and suffering. The pains were principally about his eyes, and he often had to remain in a darkened room, not being able to stand the light. Ayer's Pills being recommended, he tried them, using one before each meal. They very soon afforded relief, followed by permanent cure. I am a strong believer in the efficacy of Ayer's Pills, and would not be without them for ten times their cost."—Mrs. M. E. DEBAT, Liberty, Tex.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for forty years, and regard them as the very best.—Uncle MARTIN HANCOCK, Lake City, Fla.

AYER'S PILLS

Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

United States and Foreign Patents

M. D. Liggett & Co.,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Rooms, 209, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 Society for Savings Building, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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MRS. NOAH OBJECTED.

AN ARKEOLOGIC INCIDENT IN THE TIME OF THE FLOOD.

Being a True and Faithful Account of the Domestic Disturbance Caused by the Inmates of the Noah Household—Noah Gives It Up at Last.

[Copyright, 1895.]

The finishing touch had been put on the ark, the men had been paid off and discharged, all the animals were safely housed away, the gangplank had been drawn in, and Noah sat with his wife on the main deck as the gray shadows of the twilight fell upon the hills and valleys of Mesopotamia. The sky was overcast, there was a feeling of moisture in the air presaging rain, and at intervals Noah rubbed his knee joint as if a twinge of rheumatism were giving expression to its susceptibility to meteorological conditions. Neither spoke for quite a long time, sitting as elderly married people often do in a silence that seems to them more appropriate than conversation. At last, however, the lady broke the silence.

"I DON'T BELIEVE IT IS GOING TO RAIN."

"I don't believe it is going to rain," she said half petulantly.

"Now, my dear, replied Noah, "don't say that. You're old enough"—she was 500 years old if she was a day, though she never told her age—"to know better than that."

"Well," she snapped, "I guess people never get so old that they know when it's going to rain. I've seen you many a time go out without an umbrella and come home soaking wet."

"But, my dear," he replied remonstrantly, "you have been reading the weather bulletins from the signal office every day, and you know they invariably say, 'Fair and warmer; winds southerly;' or 'Fair and cooler; winds northerly;' or 'Clear weather; winds shifting,' and you know when they say that it is sure to be wet and sloppy."

"Well, I don't care," she said in that peculiarly aggressive way women have, "it hasn't begun to rain yet, and I'm worried out of my life."

"What's the matter now, my dear?" and Noah hitched his chair around so as not to be in the draft.

"Oh, everything, and you know it well enough, without asking me," she said.

"Really, I don't, my dear. I've been so busy that I haven't had time to think, much less to know."

"You know there's a whole lot of animals in the house, don't you?"

"Well, yes," he admitted. "It was enough trouble to get them there."

"And it's a good deal more trouble now that they are there," she said with true housewifely disapproval of such a condition. "When I went into the pantry today, I found a unicorn in there among my jam and jelly jars, and he had pulled a dozen glasses off of the shelf and was making away with them as fast as he could. I broke a broomstick over him, but that didn't bring back the jam and jelly, and I was expecting so much of it when provisions began to get scarce."

THE UNICORN BLOWS HIMSELF.

"I suppose we haven't time to get any more?" he ventured.

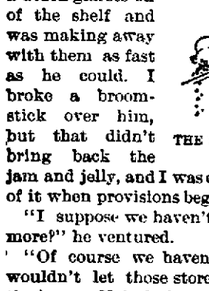
"Of course we haven't, and besides I wouldn't let those store jams come into the house. Nobody knows what's in them. I got a little glass of jelly once when we had unexpected company, and as I live there was half a mouse in it. Ugh, it gives me the creeps to think of it, even yet," and she shrugged her shoulders.

"You have plenty of other things, haven't you?" he inquired with an air of submission.

"Goodness knows whether I have or not. Shem's wife caught a behemoth in the potato bin in the cellar this morning and she had a perfectly dreadful time driving it out. I haven't been down to see what shape it left things in. Yesterday when Japheth was helping me rid up the attic a hyena and two foxes came poking up there seeking what they might devour, I suppose, though there wasn't anything there except a lot of onions spread on the floor to keep them."

"Maybe the foxes came up after the birds we've got stored there," he said timidly.

"I wouldn't care if they did get the birds. They scatter seed all over the floor and I had to move a carload of cabbage heads day before yesterday to keep them from destroying it entirely. The night you had trouble with that walking delegate, and didn't get in until so late, I was almost scared to death by what I thought was burglars in the parlor, and I sent Ham down to see what it was and what do you think?"



JAPHETH'S DAUGHTER.

"I don't think, my dear," he laughed softly.

"Well, he found an ichthyosaurus in there playing ball with the bric-a-brac and making a wreck of everything. The great big, nasty brute," she concluded tearfully.

"We can get more after we go ashore, my dear," he said soothingly.

"I don't know where we'll get it," she whimpered.

"If we don't," he smiled, "we will at least have the comfort of knowing that we haven't any neighbors better off than we are."

"There's some comfort in that," she replied, with the true womanly instinct. "At the same time I can't help thinking what a time is before me, with that megatherium in the basement, the two elephants in the second story front, the giraffes out on the back stoop, where they won't bump their heads, the boa constrictor in a barrel in the kitchen and everything scattered everywhere over the house. Thank goodness, we haven't got a hired girl, or there wouldn't be any living in the house at all."

"You ought to be glad, my dear, that you have something to be thankful for," he said in doubtful tones.

"I am, but there are some things one can't forget. Today when I came in with those gossamers you said we had better have, Shem's and Ham's two boys had a pair of goats hitched to the tail of one of those ugly wildcats and were dragging it backward up stairs. My, my, you ought to have seen that stair carpet! And the racket! Well, it was perfectly awful."

"Carpets will be cheap when we land again," said Noah.

"And Japheth's little girl," continued his wife, not heeding the interruption, "went up into the spare room, where you have put those bright feathered birds till you can give them permanent perches, and when I found her she had pulled out half a bushel of their tail feathers and had her hat trimmed with as many of them as she could stick on it. She was a sight to behold." And the good woman sighed wearily.

"Not any worse than the birds, I reckon," grinned her husband, giving his knee an extra rub.

"No, but the birds can't be treated that way. It's cruelty to animals."

"I guess it won't hurt them, my dear," he said philosophically.

"Perhaps not. She insisted on turning a pair of foxes in with them, after she got all the feathers she wanted. She said the foxes hadn't had any fun since we had caught them."

DOWN THE DUMB WAITER.

Noah laughed heartily as he thought of the child.

"She'll be turning the monkeys in with the parrots next," he said, "and then we'll have a time you read about."

"It's dreadful, perfectly dreadful so it is," she went on, "and goodness only knows how I'm ever going to worry through with it."

Just then there was a terrific bang down stairs somewhere, and Noah sprang to his feet.

"You go and see what the matter is now," said his wife, with the calmness of desperation.

He hurried away, and in a few minutes came back, laughing.

"Well?" she inquired.

"Oh, it's only that lubberly glyptodon falling down the dumb waiter. Ham's wife chased it out of the dining room, where it was chewing up the tablecloth, and I guess the behemoths in the basement are having fun with it."

"And I'll bet a cookie," exclaimed his wife, "they'll pull that clothes line down and just ruin the week's wash, but I don't care, I'm too tired to move hand or foot. Listen to them. For goodness' sake, Noah, go down and stop them."

"No, my dear," he replied, "let them have it out. They'll have to get used to each other anyway, and they'll never learn younger."

"My, my," sighed his wife, "I almost wish it wouldn't rain," and the two old folks again relapsed into silence and sat quietly on the deck in the thickening twilight, thinking, thinking, thinking.

And the next day it rained.

W. J. LAMPTON.

What He Was Looking For, After All.

"May I inquire the object of your visit?"

With one hand lightly resting on the richly carved mahogany table, her slight form erect and queenly in its bearing, her dark eyes flashing, Mabel Gaslight raised her head expectantly toward the young man who had just entered the room. "One month ago," she went on, not waiting for a reply, "you left this house and my presence, as I supposed forever. It is needless for me to rehearse the circumstances which led to our engagement being broken. It was you, sir, who took the first step, you who saw fit to humiliate me, and now you dare to return."

"I do, Mabel," replied the young man firmly, "and in doing so I trust I may be pardoned for a seeming rudeness, but there is a little matter that remains on hand, so to speak," he added with a light attempt at a smile, "and which, it occurred to me in the rush of my departure, may have slipped your mind. There is no particular hurry about it, but I thought as I was passing I would just drop in to ask why you had not returned the ring,"

"So this is what has brought you here?" she replied. "I had thought you would give me more time, but as you are so impatient, I will tell you. I have not returned your ring, Mr. Rugsett, simply because I have been waiting to replace it with another."

As she spoke these words, James Rugsett, rapidly laying his silk hat on the Persian rug, almost bounded across the open space between them, and before she had time to utter one word of expostulation, he had swiftly folded her in his arms.

"My darling," he muttered, as he drew her close to him and gazed passionately down into the face of the woman that but four short weeks before he had parted from in anger, "my darling, will you take me back? It has been the dream of my life to marry a girl with such a nerve as yours."

SCOTT LANSING.

No Time to Lose.

"But," faltered the heroine, "I must have time to consider before I decide if I can be yours."

The hero shrugged his shoulders.

"It is necessary to make haste," he rejoined. "Another installment of this story will be due in a week."

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER

THE CHINESE QUESTION PROVES A DISTURBING ELEMENT.

Bowser Happens to Mention the Island of Cyprus In Connection With the War In the East, and Mrs. B. Calls Him Down. Bowser Rises Up.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowser had finished dinner and were seated in the back parlor, when Mr. Bowser laid aside the paper he had been glancing over.

"Pitkins was in the office this afternoon, and the change in him is something amazing."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Bowser.

"I couldn't help but pity him, though I know he is all to blame. There's no doubt he drove Mrs. Pitkins into running away."

"I think he did."

"They say he was a regular domestic tyrant. He knew it all and wouldn't acknowledge that she had common sense. If he gave her $1, he expected her to make it go as far as $10, and he was constantly taunting her that she was no housekeeper."

"I've heard so," remarked Mrs. Bowser.

"That's the way with some men, and I wonder that their wives stand it so long. By what right does a husband boss a wife? Matrimony is an equal partnership, as I understand it. The wife has all the rights of a husband, and in most cases she is just as intelligent and possessed of just as good judgment. By what legal or moral right does a husband hand his wife $1 for pin money, and then go out and squander $9 for his own selfish pleasures?"

"I don't know," admitted Mrs. Bowser, who was wishing the conversation had taken some other turn.

"As a matter of fact—as a matter of fact and right, Mrs. Bowser—you have as much right to our money as I have. Half of it belongs to you. Instead of coaxing and begging for money, you should demand it."

"Yes," very doubtfully.

"I know men," continued Mr. Bowser as he warmed up to his subject, "who are jealous of their wives' intelligence, and who sit down on them at every opportunity. Thank heaven I am not of that sort! I have always been proud and pleased at your general knowledge of things. The fact that you are about as well posted as I am makes me proud."

"Does it?" asked Mrs. Bowser, with a blush and a smile.

"Of course it does! I sometimes find that you are a bit ahead of me on things, and that pleases me the more. If I can learn anything from you, I shall be glad of it."

"Won't you get mad if I tell you where you were wrong in talking to Mr. Abner last evening about the Chinese?"

"No, of course not. If I am in the wrong, I want to be set right. What was it?"

"You said the war was caused by a dispute over the island of Cyprus."

"Yes, and I didn't say it without knowing what I was talking about."

"The trouble arose over Korea, my dear. The island of Cyprus is in the Mediterranean sea, thousands of miles away, while Korea is"—

"Mrs. Bowser, do you suppose I've lived for 40 years without knowing where the island of Cyprus is?" interrupted Mr. Bowser as he flushed up.

"You know, of course, and it was probably a slip of the tongue when you said that the Japanese and Chinese got into a dispute over it."

"Never! There was no slip about it! I am not in the habit of making slips when talking history. The dispute began over the island of Cyprus."

"Don't you remember when Turkey ceded that island to England?"

"No, ma'am, I don't, nor does any one else! The dispute began over Cyprus, and Korea had nothing to do with it. The idea of your trying to post me on current events strikes me as rather cheeky!"

"But right here in the paper, Mr. Bowser, is news from Korea in connection with the war."

"I can't help what is in the paper. That's the way with you and all other wives. Let a husband admit that you know a tenth of what he does, and you try to make him out a numskull. It was Cyprus, of course. The idea of your standing up and making me out an idiot!"

"You know where Korea is, of course?" queried Mrs. Bowser after a long silence, during which Mr. Bowser's face took on a deeper red and his breathing became more labored.

"Are you talking to me?" he demanded as he stood up and extended his arm and pointed his finger full at her. "Do I know where my own house is? Have I got brains enough to drop off a street car? Have I ever been sent to an idiot asylum?"

Mrs. Bowser made no reply. She realized her great mistake and regretted it, but it was too late.

"When a wife thinks she knows as much as her husband—when she even thinks she knows more—things are getting ready for a calamity! She should know her place, and her husband should see that she keeps it. The next thing you'll be getting up and talking about your legal rights!"

"You—you said you were proud and pleased at my knowledge of things," put in Mrs. Bowser as he stamped around the room.

"And because I admitted that you might possibly have the horse sense to know that both ends of a street car stopped at the same time you presume to correct me about the island of Cyprus! Didn't I say that was the way of all wives? I can see now what sort of a life poor Pitkins must have led, and what a glad relief it was when he found she had run away. Look around you, Mrs. Bowser, and see what sort of a house this is! If you'd pay some attention to our home instead of having your nose stuck into a newspaper, we might take some little comfort!"

"All I said was that it was Korea, and not Cyprus," quietly observed Mrs. Bowser.

"But I say it was Cyprus!" shouted Mr. Bowser. "Don't I know? Isn't it my business to know? Would I be idiot enough to say Cyprus if it wasn't Cyprus? Can any human being on the face of this earth imagine a wife knowing more than her husband about any subject more serious than whooping cough and nursing bottles? Mrs. Bowser, you have brought it on your own head! You have finally loaded the last hair on the camel's back! Our lawyers will get together tomorrow and arrange matters, and if you don't want to go to Texas you can go to Korea. I'm going to bed. If our child wakes up, kiss him for me and tell him his father will always love and cherish him, but that he had a dignity to maintain and was driven to maintain it at the sacrifice of his home and happiness!"—M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

HIS NAME TO BE HONORED.

A Monument to Be Erected to the Memory of Francis Scott Key.

[Special Correspondence.]

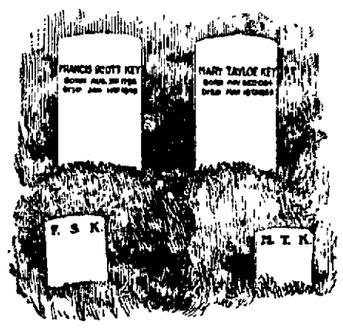
BALTIMORE, May 20.—Visitors entering the cemetery at Frederick City, Md., notice a well worn path leading to the center of the grounds, where a tall flagpole stands, from which usually floats a large American flag. Near its base are the humbly marked graves of Francis Scott Key and Mary Taylor Key, his wife.

It may not be generally known, but the author of "The Star Spangled Banner" formerly lived near this place, at Pipe Creek.

While Francis Scott Key wrote and published a volume of poems his fame will rest secure on the merits of the one matchless national hymn with which his name will be forever associated.

On the 13th of September, 1814, Francis Scott Key visited the British fleet, off Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, to arrange for an exchange of prisoners and was detained for a time, lest he should report the preparations then in progress for an attack upon the fort. The "bombs bursting in the air" which he saw that night gave him inspiration to compose the poem which has done more to waken true patriotism than any other which has yet been written.

Since his death, in 1843, little has been done to honor his memory. Several years ago—about 1860—an association was formed at Frederick, Md., to collect funds and erect a suitable monument, but the approaching civil war prevented its accomplishment. The funds then collected were carefully preserved, however, and in 1894 the Key Monument association was reorganized, and active measures were adopted for the early completion of this long delayed tribute to the memory of the loved poet.



THE FRANCIS SCOTT KEY GRAVES.

The governor of Maryland has strongly indorsed this association and its plans and has appealed to the governors of all other states to give this work their approval and assistance. The association asks the schools of the entire country to incorporate some recognition of the services of Francis Scott Key in the patriotic exercises of Flag day, June 14, and to forward to them small contributions for the monument fund. They propose to place the names of all donors in the crypt of the monument. To assist in such exercises they have prepared a pamphlet containing many interesting things about Francis Scott Key, which may be obtained free by any one who will send a 2 cent stamp for postage to the Key Monument association of Frederick, Md.

W. H. BREARSLEY.

The Hairy Armadillo.

VILLA HAYES, Paraguay, May 2.—In all the history of mammalism there is not one so curiously cunning as the hairy armadillo. It is found all over the valley of La Plata, in South America. Because of its peculiarly interesting method of obtaining food it is probably the most interesting animal that naturalists seek for, but it is very seldom that an opportunity offers to watch the armadillo killing its prey.

Recently Mr. W. H. Hudson, C. M. Z. S., was favored with such an example, and it was of such a curious nature that it deserves to be retold. One day, while hunting up specimens close to Bahia-Blanca, near Cape Corrientes, in the Argentine Republic, his attention was drawn to a peculiar duet of hissing and grunting, as if a big snake and a hog were in encounter. But it was not so. A small black snake, probably three feet long, was coiled up on a stone a short distance away. Suddenly a hairy armadillo appeared on the scene and trotted directly toward the snake.

It was then the hissing and snorting began. But the snake, in apparent terror, at once began to glide away. Instantly the armadillo rushed toward it and squatted upon the snake's body, the sharp shell-like body covering holding the reptile tightly while the process of killing it went on.

It happened in this way: The armadillo at once set to work to kill or benumb his victim. He swayed his body backward and forward and sideways "with a regular sawing motion," thus lacerating the snake at every movement with the keen edges of his bony covering. The little snake struggled to be free and bit savagely at its aggressor, but the bites made no impression, and very soon the poor reptile gave up the unequal contest, and when the armadillo ceased his seesaw motion the snake was dead and "very much mangled."

The armadillo at once began to feed upon his dead victim. He took the tail in his mouth and slowly progressed toward the head; but, finding that about one-third of the snake sufficed his appetite, he left the remainder and trotted away. The peculiarity of this performance was that a moment afterward the naturalists could find no trace of the armadillo.

A. R. MCCRILLIS.

Ribbons Instead of Cuff Buttons.

Much curiosity has been aroused in London by the costume Vesta Tilley wears in her song "Down Rotten Row." Instead of cuff buttons she has long, narrow ribbons passed through the openings in each cuff through which the ordinary buttons are usually passed. This is now the prevailing custom in London among the "Johnnies." On any pleasant afternoon in a stroll down Rotten Row one may see any number of these substitutions for cuff buttons.

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HIS FAITHFUL WIFE WITH HIM.

His Son Otto Rushed to Washington as Fast as Steam Could Carry Him, Arriving There This Morning, Too Late For the Death Scene—A Career Varied But Distinguished In a Number of Walks of Life—Soldier, Judge, Statesman, Politician and Diplomat, He Was a Leader In All These Professions. Struggled With Poverty In His Youth. Made His Personality Felt In the Administration of the State Department.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Secretary of State Gresham died at 1:15 this morning. His wife, daughter and son-in-law were present at his bedside when he expired.

Mrs. Gresham's devotion to her husband during his illness has been of the most tender, patient and faithful character. For four weeks, she has hardly had her clothes off. She seemed determined to fight off death. "If he dies," she said many times, "I lose all."

Sunday she grew so faint from sheer exhaustion that she reeled and would have fallen, had not one of the nurses caught her in her arms.

Mr. Gresham's illness began May 1, when he was attacked with acute pleurisy. The effusion filled the pleural cavity, but his condition yielded to treatment, until last Saturday, when he suffered a relapse, accompanied by acute pneumonia.

His condition since that time has been extremely critical. His heart action became enfeebled, requiring the constant administration of the most powerful heart stimulants. One or the other of his physicians, Doctors Johnson and Prentiss, or both, were so constantly with him.

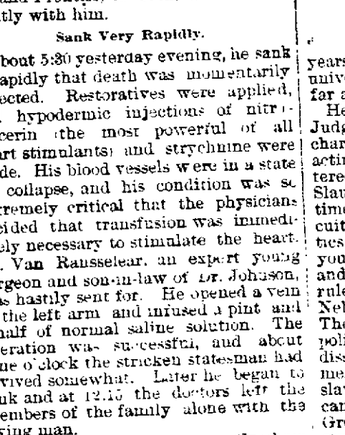
Sank Very Rapidly.

About 5:30 yesterday evening, he sank so rapidly that death was momentarily expected. Restoratives were applied, and hypodermic injections of nitroglycerin (the most powerful of all heart stimulants) and strychnine were made. His blood vessels were in a state of collapse, and his condition was so extremely critical that the physicians decided that transfusion was immediately necessary to stimulate the heart. Dr. Van Rausselear, an expert young surgeon and son-in-law of Dr. Johnson, was hastily sent for. He opened a vein in the left arm and infused a pint and a half of normal saline solution. The operation was successful, and about nine o'clock the stricken statesman had revived somewhat. Later he began to sink and at 12:45 the doctors left the members of the family alone with the dying man.

The news that Secretary Gresham was dying spread like wildfire through the city, and public officials and friends of the secretary called at the hotel by the score and inquired anxiously for information. President Cleveland, who was at Woodley, was telephoned and kept constantly informed as to his premier's condition. He had been confined to his room, it is said, for two days by a bilious attack. He sent in word that if it was possible for him to see the secretary, or be of any assistance, he would be glad to come in, but the physicians stated that it would be impossible for the secretary to see anyone, and he, therefore, decided to remain at Woodley.

The secretary lay in one of a suite of rooms on the ground floor of the Johnson annex of the Arlington hotel. At his bedside were Mrs. Gresham, his devoted wife; his daughter, Mrs. E. F. Andrews of Chicago, and his son-in-law, Mr. Andrews; the nurse and three physicians. Secretary Lamont, First Assistant Postmaster General Jones, Assistant Secretary of State Uhl, Chief Justice Fuller, Colonel Corbin and Captain Fuller of the army, remained in Parlor A, connecting Secretary Gresham's suite, receiving such persons as were admitted and answering inquiries.

Secretary Gresham was conscious almost the entire evening. Many times he inquired for his son, Otto, who was



SECRETARY OF STATE GRESHAM AT HIS DESK

on the way from Chinago. Secretary Lamont and his private secretary, Mr. Seager, kept the wires busy trying to locate him, with the purpose of hastening his arrival, if possible, by means of a special train. It was discovered about 9 o'clock that Otto Gresham was on the Pennsylvania limited, due to reach Altoona, Pa., at midnight. The Pennsylvania officials declared that it would be impossible to expedite his passage to Harrisburg, but a special train was arranged for to bring him to Washington. In this way he reached here about 5 a. m. this morning, two hours ahead of the regular train.

GRESHAM'S GREAT CAREER.

A Soldier, Judge, Politician and Diplomat of Note.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Walter Quintin Gresham was a soldier, a judge and a statesman, eminent and distinguished in these three great fields of human endeavor. He rose to the rank of major general of volunteers during the rebellion. He was for 14 years United States district judge for Indiana, and for eight years United States circuit judge for Illinois, and held three cabinet portfolios: postmaster general and secretary of the treasury under Arthur, and secretary of state under Cleveland. Such an epitome of public service few men can boast. Gresham came from English stock. His ancestors moved to Virginia, and later to Harrison county, Ind., where he was born on St. Patrick's day, 1832. His grandfather was a farmer, honest, faithful and courageous, particularly noted for his piety.

In 1833 Gresham's father was elected sheriff and the next year was murdered by a noted desperado, whom he had gone to arrest. His mother was left a widow with five small children. Walter Q. was but two years of age when his father was killed. Benjamin, the oldest, was 8. A struggle ensued, but from the hard hand of penury they earned the right to live and finally to prosper. Walter grew up with but two or three years winter schooling, until he was 16 years of age. He was a tall, slender youth, a thoughtful boy, desiring to study, but without opportunity and little in the way of books to read. But his eyes took in a horizon that extended far beyond his mother's farm, and by dint of hard work and the assistance of his brother he succeeded in entering the seminary at Corydon. Two

SECRETARY GRESHAM.

years there and one at Bloomington university completed his education so far as schooling was concerned.

He began the study of law under Judge W. A. Porter, one of the noted characters of Southern Indiana while acting as deputy clerk, and in 1854 entered into partnership with Thomas C. Slaughter, an eminent lawyer of that time and afterwards judge of the circuit court. To combine law and politics was then the universal custom with young lawyers in the United States and Gresham was no exception to the rule. His admission to the bar and the Nebraska agitation were coincident. The Whig party, with which all his political traditions were associated, had dissolved. It was an exciting time and men were ranging themselves on the slavery question. In 1855 the Republican party was formed, and with it Gresham at once allied himself. He stumped his section of the state for "Pathfinder" Fremont, who had been nominated at Philadelphia.

Mr. Gresham was elected to the legislature, where he, as chairman of the committee on military affairs, brought forward a militia bill which placed Indiana on a war footing. Oliver P. Morton, the great war governor of Indiana, leaned upon him in the then impending crisis. Gresham had natural military instincts and was commander of a company known as the Spencer Rifles. With the first shriek of war's alarm Governor Morton appointed him lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana, but before he saw active service he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-third in December, 1861. Gresham's regiment was ordered to join Grant after Donaldson. He immediately attracted the attention of Grant.

Appointed Brigadier General.

Aug. 11, 1863, he was appointed brigadier general, on the recommendation of Grant and Sherman, and placed in command of the Natchez district. His government of that turbulent city was wise and judicious. In the following spring he was placed in command of the division of the Seventeenth corps of the Army of the Tennessee, which took part in the campaign against Atlanta. He was in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain and in the engagements that followed until July 20. At Leggetts Hill, before Atlanta, he was wounded.

The war over, General Gresham returned to his profession, forming a law partnership at New Albany, Ind. In 1866 he was nominated for congress against M. C. Kerr, but the district was heavily Democratic and he was defeated. When General Grant, who thought much of him, became president, he offered him the collectorship of the port of New Orleans, the second best office of the kind in the country, but he declined, as he did the position of United States district attorney of Indiana, because he was advocating a friend's cause. He was finally prevailed upon to accept the United States district judgeship of Indiana.

When Garfield was forming his cabinet Gresham's name was among those originally agreed upon, but Garfield was compelled to modify his original intention and Gresham was not invited to accept a portfolio. Garfield was assassinated and Arthur succeeded him. When Postmaster General Howe died in April, 1883, Gresham, then holding court at Evansville, was tendered the cabinet position by telegraph and accepted. Near the close of Arthur's term, on the death of Secretary Folger he was appointed secretary of the treasury, a position he held until October, 1884, when he withdrew from the cabinet altogether. In December, 1884, Judge Drummond having retired from the office of United States circuit judge, President Arthur appointed Gresham.

In 1888 Judge Gresham was made a prominant candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency at the Chicago convention against Harrison, Sherman, Alger, Allison and the other Republican leaders whose names were presented, but his liberal tariff views operated against him. When the Republicans assumed power and revised the tariff by the passage of the McKinley law, Judge Gresham, with other Republicans, openly dissented, and in 1892, after the nomination of Mr. Cleveland by the Democrats, he, with other distinguished Republicans like Wayne McVeagh, who was attorney general under Arthur, renounced their allegiance to the Republican party and advocated Mr. Cleveland's election. After Mr. Cleveland was elected, in February 1893, he summoned Judge Gresham to Lakewood, N. J., where, after a consultation, he tendered him the position of premier of the cabinet he was then forming. Judge Gresham accepted and assumed the duties of secretary of state on March 7, 1893.

Secretary Gresham found much to dissatisfy him with the state of our foreign relations when he resumed office this last time, and in his characteristic fashion he set to work to shape these to meet his own ideas without delay.

Opposed to Annexing Hawaii.

He had decided views upon the annexation of Hawaii even before he came into the cabinet, and it was upon his recommendation that President Cleveland performed almost his first official action by withdrawing from the senate, where it was pending, the annexation treaty negotiated by Secretary Foster. Then Mr. Blount was sent to the island republic to make an original investigation, and upon his report the secretary made his now celebrated recommendation that the queen be restored, inasmuch as she had been deposed through the action of the officers of the United States. When congress finally made known its views the secretary accepted them for his government, but it cannot be discovered from any subsequent utterance of his that he ever changed his view as originally announced to the justice of the action he had proposed.

While he was deep in the Hawaiian negotiations, Secretary Gresham was obliged suddenly to give immediate attention to the subject of the Bering Sea seal fisheries. The arbitration arranged by his predecessor was in full swing. Here was another matter with which he was not in harmony. He did not believe that the arbitration would be successful in the object aimed at by the United States, namely—the protection of seals, but regardless of the outcome, he was forced to bring the British government to a renewal of the modus vivendi or quick action to carry out the award when it was announced, in order to guard against the annihilation of the seals.

By a clause in the Wilson tariff act, congress had swept in a line all of the carefully constructed reciprocity treaties negotiated by the preceding administration. This caused great anger among the nations with which the United States had such treaties, and the storm fell upon Secretary Gresham's head. Everywhere there was talk of retaliation and tariff wars, and in some cases this was realized to a certain extent. It was Mr. Gresham's task to placate the European powers and how skillfully he did so the printed correspondence tells.

He wanted to repudiate the whole arrangement by which the United States assumed a part of the tripartite protectorate over Samoa and he worked hard to this end, and finally succeeded in inducing President Cleveland to recommend to congress that the the United States withdraw from all further participation in Samoan affairs.

Helped Settle the Oriental War.

Then on the constructive side of diplomacy Mr. Gresham had much to his credit. He did all that a foreign officer could do properly to prevent the late Chinese-Japanese war; lost no opportunity at any stage to bring it to an end, and ultimately, when peace was restored, it was through the good offices of the American ministers in China and Japan, acting under Secretary Gresham's instructions, that the peace negotiations were initiated. And while he was doing this Secretary Gresham was also using his good offices to prevent a war between Mexico and Gututemala.

At San Domingo the French warships which had come there to enforce the collection of a private claim were withdrawn at a very strong hint from Secretary Gresham conveyed through Ambassador Eustis, that the United States would not regard such a course as a friendly manifestation.

Again in Bluefields, when the British marines occupied the bluffs, they were promptly withdrawn when Secretary Gresham called upon Great Britain for an explanation of their landing and securing a disclaimer of any wrong purpose. And again when the Spanish government undertook to stop an American steamer by a cannon shot, Mr. Gresham called for and secured a very prompt apology. Almost his last official action before he fell mortally ill, was to initiate the correspondence with France intended to secure justice for ex-United States Consul Waller, whom he believed to have been ill-treated by the summary French courtmartial in Madagascar, and in whose interest he notified Ambassador Eustis to interfere.

A Kind and Generous Man.

In appearance Gresham was somewhat slender—in youth remarkably so—six feet tall. His eyes were hazel, full and large, with the power "to threaten and command," but soft and amiable in familiar conversation. His voice was pleasing and consorted well with his habitual demeanor, which was quiet and modest. As a man he was kind, generous and frank. He was social and approachable. It was in his home life that he was most to be admired. In 1858 he married Miss Matilda McGrain, the daughter of Thomas McGrain, a man of Scotch-Irish descent. A son and a daughter were born to them, who live in Chicago.

Extra Session to Be Called.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Congressman Updegraff of Iowa, who is here, has information, it is claimed, that the president intends to call an extra session of the Fifty-fourth congress early in October. Mr. Updegraff says he got his pointer from the leading Democrats who are in close touch with the administration. He said further that the extra session would be asked to appropriate or make some other provision for raising revenue to run the government.

Has Extra Toes and Fingers.

CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE, May 29.—Mrs. Filbert Hewitt of this place has given birth to a 10-pound girl baby with six toes on each foot and five fingers, besides the thumbs, on each hand.

A Humorous Fact.

About Hood's Sarsaparilla—it expels bad humor and creates good humor. A battle for blood is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling bad taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other blood diseases.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the bowels and liver.

Cleveland Excursions.

Excursion tickets to Cleveland will be sold from ticket stations on the Pennsylvania lines in Ohio as follows:

On June 3 and 4, account the Ohio Sunday School Association Convention, good for return up to and including June 7.

For rates and time of trains apply to nearest ticket agent.

For the meeting of the Sunday School Association of Ohio, at Cleveland, June 4th to 6th, 1895, the C., L. & W. will sell excursion tickets to Cleveland and return at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 3d and 4th, good to return until June 7th, 1895.

A Beautiful and Brilliant Girl.

Beauty, robust healthy, social prominence and all that makes life bright was rapidly fading from the possession of the charming Miss K., of Beacon street. Her nearest friends could not imagine what caused the tokens of anguish that furrowed o'er the once smooth and roseate countenance. When almost in despair, she happened to see one of those "horrid newspaper advertisments" of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which said it was a remedy suitable to her case. Without consulting her physician or anybody else she got the medicine of a druggist, took it, and in three months' time she was well of all her troubles. All pains had ceased, she was herself again, and shortly resumed her place as leader of her chosen circle. Her experience is that of thousands. Why may it not be yours?

A False Diagnosis.

La Grippe confounded by many persons with a severe attack of catarrh, which in some respects resembles the former. These individuals suffer severely with pain about the forehead, eyes and ears, with soreness in throat and stoppage of the nasal passages, and in fact are incapacitated for work of any kind for days at a time. Those are catarrhal sufferers. Ely's Cream Balm has been used with the best results in such cases. The remedy will give instant relief.

Shiloh's Cure is sold on a guarantee. It cures incipient consumption. It is the best cough cure. Only one cent a dose. 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00. For sale by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Agreeably Surprised.

"I had a very severe cold on my lungs that caused much soreness and gave me considerable uneasiness in regard to the result," says Mr. T. E. Smith, of Billerica, Mass. "A local druggist called my attention to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and on his recommendation I gave the remedy a careful trial. The result surprised me; I recovered entirely in three days. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Ph. Morganthaler.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

Among the noted professional men of this country who have achieved extraordinary success is Dr. Ottmann, of Columbus, O. In 1886 he established the France Medical Institute for the treatment of all forms of chronic, nervous, nasal, throat and lung diseases. He associated with himself a full corps of eminent physicians and surgeons of the most eminent qualifications and mature experience. This specialist employes only such courses of treatment as are exactly adapted to each individual case. He has restored hundreds of people to perfect health that had been given up as hopeless, not only by the home physicians, but also, in many instances, by those considerably renowned as specialists. By request of many friends and patients, Dr. Ottman has decided to visit Massillon, O., Wednesday, June 5, 1895. Consultation and examination free and strictly confidential, in the private parlor of the Hotel Conrad, from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. One day only.

Droping in Your Throat.

Hawking and spitting is one of the most disagreeable parts of catarrh. We have patients using Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure to report complete relief from this within ten days of its use.

CATARRH OF LONG STANDING,

will be cured by the use of Mayers' Catarrh Cure.

Catarrh may be well called a great scourge in this country, nearly every person has it in a greater or less degree. Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh cure, if used promptly, will cure this terrible discase. No cure no pay.

For a cold in the head accompanied by frontal headache, can be cured by one or two applications. Remember one bottle lasts three months, and is guaranteed to cure or money refunded by agents.

Read what a one time sufferer from catarrh has to say of our marvelous cvre:

OAKLAND, Md., March 24, '93.

The Mayers Drug Co., Oakland, Md.

Gentlemen—I have been a sufferer from catarrh for years and was recommended to use a bottle of Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure and in less than six weeks I was completely cured, and deem it one of the best medicines on the market, and recommend its method of treatment to any sufferer from the awful malady. Respectfully,

PERCY H. VEITCH,
Attorney at Law.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, May 29, 1895.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel	57
Rye, per bushel	45-54
Oats	25
Corn	26
Barley	75
Wool	6-12
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$5 00
Timothy Seed	$2 50
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs	$1 00
Hay	$9 00-$10 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	10-12
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	8
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	8
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	10
White beans, per bushel	$1 90-$2 25
Potatoes	50-60
Onions	55-60
Apples	75-85
Evaporated Apples, choice	10-11
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-13
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	$1 00-$1 10

Epworth League, Chattanooga.

The route to Chattanooga over the Louisville & Nashville railroad is via Mammoth Cave, America's greatest natural wonder. Specially low rates made for hotel and cave fees to holders of Epworth League tickets. Through Nashville, the location of Vanderbilt university, the pride of the Methodist church, and along the line between Nashville and Chattanooga, where many of the most famous battles of the war were fought. Send for maps of the route from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, and particulars as to rates, etc., to C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent, Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Commencing May 19th, the C. A. & C. Ry. will inaugurate a new departure in the way of a local sleeper leaving Columbus on their train No. 27 at 11:55 p. m. every night in the year. This sleeper will be placed in the Union Station, Columbus and can be occupied after 9 p. m.

Returning, this sleeper will leave Cleveland at 8 p. m. Daily, and on arrival at Columbus it will be cut off in Union Station, and passengers may occupy their berths until 7 a. m.

This is a thing that should be appreciated by the traveling public. Everybody should use the popular C. A. & C. line between Columbus and Cleveland, and Cincinnati and Cleveland.

On Friday, June 7, John J. Weller, executor, will sell at the residence of Louis Hornberger, deceased, 3½ miles southwest of Massillon: Three horses, 2 cows, 20 ewes, 23 lambs, brand new Buckeye binder, all kinds of farming implements, lot of oak lumber, fence pickets, wheat and oats in the ground, etc. Sale to commence at 1 p. m.

From Sire to Son.

As a family medicine Bacon's Celery King for the nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have kidney, liver or blood disorder do not delay, but get a free sample package of this remedy at once. If you have indigestion, constipation, headache, rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. McCuen, the leading druggist, 15 West Main street, is distributing samples free to the afflicted. Large packages 50c and 25c.

A Good Samaritan.

MIDDLEPOINT, O., Oct. 15, 1894.

The Bayer Medicine Co., Toledo, O.:

Gentlemen: When your agent was at our place, I bought two bottles of your Penetrating Oil, and gave one to my neighbor, who had bad rheumatism in his knee. It has done him so much good that he asked me to get him several bottles of it. He has not had his boots on this summer until he used your Dr Bayer's Penetrating Oil.

I also used your Dr. Bayer's Colic Drops, and must say that they are the best for colic and diarrhœa I have ever used. Yours truly,

R. H. SUMMERSETT.

For sale at all druggists for 25 and 50c a bottle.

Rheumatism Cured in Day.

Mystic Cure for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits; 75 cents. Sold by Ph. Morganthaler, druggist, Massillon.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says, "Shiloh's Vitalizer saved my life." I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For dyspepsia, liver or kidney trouble it excels. Price 75c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton, West Side.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Frank Hoover
vs.
Patrick F. Gorman. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

SATURDAY JUNE 29 1895,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situate in the Township of Lawrence, County of Stark and State of Ohio, being the west part of section 32, township 1, and range 10, and further described as follows: Beginning on the west line of said section and 14 chains 84 links from the northwest corner of said section, thence east 8 chains and 61 links, thence south 18½ degrees east 6 chains and 79 links, thence north 87 degrees west 5 chains and 85 links to the west line of said section, thence north 10 degrees east 5 chains and 86 links to the place of beginning, containing 2 56-100 acres.

The same to be sold in two pieces, as follows:

First part: All of the tract above described, excepting therefrom a piece of ground 60 feet front and 120 feet long east and west, situated in the southeast corner and known as the W. E. Edwards lot of land.

Second part: The part above excepted, to-wit: Said W. E. Edwards lot of land, being 60 feet front by 120 feet long east and west.

Appraised at: First part at $550.00, and second part at $50.00

Terms: Cash.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

Allen Carnes, Attorney.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

Please announce the name of Wm. M. Reed, of Massillon, as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

William H. Rowlen, of Canton, is announced as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

The name of R. B. Crawford is announced as a candidate for county commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

The name of James Brown, of North Lawrence, is announced as a candidate for county commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primary.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Please to announce my name as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasurer. JACOB GEIB.

CLERK OF COURTS.

The name of Thomas W. Casselman, of Alliance, is announced as a candidate for clerk of courts, subject to the decision of the Republican primary.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Please announce the name of George W. Wilhelm, as candidate a for representative, subject to the decision of the Republican primary.

The name of Capt. Thomas Wilson, of Alliance, is announced as a candidate for representative, subject to the Republican primary.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Please announce the name of Charles D. Wise as a candidate for County Surveyor, subject to the Republican primary election, to be held Saturday, June 15, 1895.

SHERIFF.

Please announce the name of Hiram Doll as a candidate for re-election for sheriff subject to the decision of Republican primary.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. John Thomas, of Navarre, is announced as a candidate for the nomination for State Senator, subject to the decision of the Republican primary, to be held Saturday, June 15, 1895.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Is quickly absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflamation. HEALS THE SORES. Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. IT WILL CURE.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

TAKE THE BEST

25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

For Sale by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the Estate of Lewis Hornberger late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 13th day of May, 1895.

JOHN J. WELLER, Executor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Charles Steese, pl.
vs.
Benjamin F. Umbenower, et al } Order of Sale

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1895,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the city of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as, and being the west half of original lot thirty-three hundred and nineteen (3319) Kent Jarvis's addition to the town, now the City of Massillon, in said County and State.

Appraised at $6,000.00.

Terms:—Cash.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

Pease, Baldwin & Young, Attorneys.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators (with rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

Attention Horsemen

Season of 1895 AT Dalton Stock Farm

We wish to state to our patrons and all parties interested in good horses, that they will find at our stable, after April 1st, two of Bell Brother's choice stallions viz: An

IMPORTED PERCHERON,

Weighing over 1900 pounds, a sure foal getter of the highest order and an **Imported German Oldenburg Coach Stallion,** weighing 1350 pounds, with style, action and color second to none.

The Percheron Stallion took the first prize at the Ohio State Fair as a two-year-old in 1894 and as a three-year-old in '95.

TERMS—$10.00 to insure foal ten days old to either horse.

For particulars call on or address,

L. S. RUDY.

1½ miles Northeast of Dalton.

DR B. E. OTTMAN,

The Celebrated Specialist,
Of Columbus, O., will be at the
Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Wednesday, June 5.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. One Day Only Each Month

No money required of responsible parties to commence treatment.

HE CURES AFTER OTHERS FAIL.

The Most Successful and Scientific Treatment of all Diseases and Weaknesses of Mankind Possible to Obtain.

The most widely and favorably known specialist in the United States. His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the largest hospitals in the world enables him to treat all **CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD Diseases** upon the latest scientific principles and entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere.

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